P & O
WHISKY IS
10 YEARS OLD.
Drink no Inferior BLEND.
OF ALL DEALERS.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,238—NEW SERIES.
BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1901.

HORSE'S FOOD,
CRUSHED, Rs. 5 per cwt.
ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned, can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

## PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | 1901. |
|---|---|---|---|
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 4th May |
| * ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 11th „ |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | T. Leigh | 18th „ |
| * ORIENTAL | 5284 | J. F. Jephson | 25th „ |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 1st June |
| * PERSIA | 8003 | W. A. Wheler | 8th „ |
| M.L. ORIENTAL | 5284 | J. P. Jephson | 15th „ |
| * EGYPT | 7912 | G. L. Langborne | 22nd „ |
| M.L. PERSIA | 8060 | W. A. Wheler | 29th „ |
| * PLASSY | 7405 | C. F. Preston | 6th July |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. L. Langborne | 13th „ |
| * PENINSULAR | 5287 | T. Leigh | 20th „ |
| M.L. PLASSY | 7405 | C. F. Preston | 27th „ |

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th April, 1901.

---

## AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

### TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | A. Fellner | 4,119 | 1st June, 1901. |
| A STEAMER | — | ... | 1st July, 1901. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 650. | Rs. 367-8. | Rs. 165. |

### TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE | A. Mitis | [illegible] | 15th May, 1901. |
| VINDOBONA | G. Klansberger | [illegible] | 1st June, 1901. |
| MARIA VALERIE | P. Berberovich | [illegible] | 1st Aug., 1901. |

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 412-8 | Rs. 165. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Available for 6 months | Rs. 1,056 | Rs. 639-8. |
| Available for 12 months | „ 1,166 | „ 687-8. |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

### STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE | P. Berberovich | [illegible] | 23th May, 1901 |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEAM, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 1st May, 1901.

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## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

### TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on THURSDAY, |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | 4,219 | Schmitz | 9th May, 1901. |
| [illegible] | 6,257 | Riquier | 6th June 1901. |
| NATAL | 4,232 | Bouis | 4th July, 1901. |

### TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "NATAL," Captain Bouis, 4,232 tons, to sail on or about 1st May, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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## THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made. CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold, DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON COLOMBO.

## SHIPPING.

## THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 3rd May, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 7th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on THURSDAY, the 2nd May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 14th May.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 7th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 2nd May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1901.

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## KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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## HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

---

## DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

| | Gold. Rs. | Silver Rs. | Steel & Nickel Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| With Turnpin Side | 60 | 28 | 16 |
| With Single Temple | 50 | 24 | 16 |
| With Cure | 50 | 24 | 15 |
| Folders or Pince-Nez | 50 | 24 | 15 |

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

| Gold. Rs. | Silver. Rs. | Nickel. Rs. | Steel. Re. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 60 | 25 | 12 | 5 |

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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## NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY,

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## STILL AND SPARKLING LIGHT WINES.

SUITABLE FOR USE IN THE HOT WEATHER.

## HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

| | | Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs. a. | | Pts. Rs. a. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **STILL-HOCKS.** | | | | | |
| GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body | Per doz. | 21 | 0 | 11 | 8 |
| HOCHHEIM, an agreeable Dinner Wine | „ | 24 | 0 | 13 | 8 |
| JOHANNISBERG, the Prince of Hocks | „ | ...... | | 25 | 0 |
| STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great Fragrance, Pure and Natural | „ | 29 | 0 | ...... | |
| LAUBENHEIM, a light Dinner Wine | „ | 21 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| OPPENHEIM | „ | 19 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good Bouquet | „ | 30 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| **SPARKLING HOCK.** | | | | | |
| SUPERIOR, delicate Flavour and Bouquet | „ | 45 | 0 | 23 | 0 |
| **SPARKLING MOSELLES.** | | | | | |
| FINE SPARKLING, fine full Flavour | Per doz. | 40 | 0 | 21 | 0 |
| SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant | „ | 49 | 0 | ...... | |
| FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious Bouquet | „ | 56 | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| **SAUTERNES.** | | | | | |
| SAUTERNES, delicate flavour | Per doz. | 21 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| BARSAC, light Table Wine | „ | 21 | 8 | 13 | 0 |
| **HUNGARIAN WINES.** | | | | | |

These Wines are favourably known for their medical properties, and have been highly recommended by the Medical profession.

| | | Qts. Rs. | a. | Pts. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CARLOWITZ, Fine Old | Per doz. | 21 | 0 | 13 | 0 |

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE PRODUCERS BY

## TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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## VIOLINS AND FITTINGS,

A LARGE AND ASSORTED COLLECTION.

REAL FRENCH AND SPANISH GUITARS, NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINES, BANJOS, AUTO-HARPS, ZITHERS, ETC.

DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

## SOUNDY & CO., LD.

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## BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE BRAND LEADING

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

## McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS, LONDON.

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BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.

Can be had from

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

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WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCKLE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to :—MANAGER, V. C. Works Ranaghat, Bengal (E.)

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## THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANOFORTE

BY

## SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTGART.

(ESTABLISHED in the year 1781. One hundred and twenty years ago).

## A NEW PIANO FOR INDIA.

THIS New Model combines the portability of an Upright or Square Pianoforte with the FULLNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a Grand Pianoforte. The Standard Indian Horizontal Grand Piano is unique in its construction, having been Specially Designed at our request by the celebrated makers, MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, to supersede the well-known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now DISCONTINUED TO BUILD.

The NEW MODEL GRAND PIANO has proved AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS, combining as it does the RICHNESS AND PURITY OF TONE for which Pianos by these makers are RENOWNED, with the POWER and BRILLIANCY of a GRAND, and occupying as it does LESS SPACE than a Square Piano.

This Pianoforte is now offered at a PRICE UNHEARD OF FOR A GRAND PIANOFORTE.

DESCRIPTION.—Solid Mahogany Ebonised Case ; Screwed and Brass Bound Full Compass ; Full Trichord ; Overstrung Scale ; Perfect Check Repeating Action ; Length 5 feet, Width 4 feet 9 inches.

CASH RS. 1,200.

ON HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE. { For 12 months Rs. 109 per month.
„ 24 „ „ 59-4 „

EXTRAS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Zinc lined packing Case ... | Rs. 25 | Woolen Cover ... ... ... | Rs. 15 |
| Revolving Piano Stool... ... | „ 18 | Set of Glass Insulators ... ... | „ 4-8 |

PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION IN BOMBAY OR POONA.

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

## MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

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## THE ITALIAN STORES.

## C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES AND GERMAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAWKRANT IN TINS.
BISMARCK AND IMPERIAL HERRINGS IN TOMATO AND MUSHROOM SAUCE.

ABSINTHE (PERNOD FILS).
KUMMEL.
MANDARINO (LIQUEUR).
ANISETTE (BRIZARD & ROGERS).
KIRSCHENWASSER.
CREMES & LIQUEURS ASSORTED.
MASTICA CHIO, Rs. 2-8 Per Bottle.
DUC DE MARSAT (dry) CHAMPAGNE.
ASTI SPUMANTE (SPARKLING).
FRENCH VERMOUTH (NOILLY PRAT).
ITALIAN VERMOUTH (TORINO).
MALAGA, BARBERA & other WINES.

ITALIAN RICE ; MACARONI & VERMICELLI ASSORTED ; LENTILS and SPLIT PEAS ; WALNUTS, HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS, MALAGA RAISINS FRESH STOCK.
MANGOES AFFONSA & FERNANDINA preserved in Syrup.
ATTENTION is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article.
Only Rs. 10 per dozen quarts.

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FORT, BOMBAY.

### SPECIALITIES.

| BRANDIES. | WHISKIES. | WINES. |
|---|---|---|
| LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old. | ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR. | SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA, |
| JULES ROBINS O. P. | WATSON'S CLUB. | CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, |
| COURVOISIERS | GILBEY'S PROVOST. | CLARET, BURGUNDY, |
| AUSTRALIAN | „ SPEY ROYAL. | LIQUEURS. |
| GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL. | DAWSON'S PERFECTION. | FROM THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS. |
| THOS DUNKIN'S. | UAM VAR. | W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE |
| &c. &c. &c. | MATHER'S 3 Stars. | HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CAN ORS |
| | &c. &c. &c. | LO. SICARD, BRETON & HOARD. |
| | | &c. &c. &c. |

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PRICE LIST OF

## CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

## DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

## REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

| LARGE SIZES. | | Rs. | A. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ROYAL | per 100 | 4 | 12 |
| EXTRA | „ | 3 | 12 |
| IMPERIAL | „ | 2 | 12 |
| EXTRA FINE GOLD TIPPED... | per 50 | 2 | 12 |

| SMALL SIZES, | | Rs. | A. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ROYAL | per 100 | 3 | 12 |
| EXTRA | „ | 3 | 0 |
| IMPERIAL | „ | 2 | 8 |
| FINE | „ | 2 | 4 |
| PRINCESS | „ | 1 | 8 |

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

## V. FUCILE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND
MOONLIGHT
PROMENADE CONCERT
AT
THE BANDSTAND.
TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT,
THURSDAY, May 2nd, 1901, at 9 P.M.

By permission, the Bandstand will be enclosed and Illuminated.

First Seat Rs. 2. Second Seat Re. 1.

The fine portable stage has been kindly lent for the occasion by the Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

As a special inducement Soldiers and Sailors will be admitted at a nominal charge of Annas Four to the Rupee Promenade.

A Limited number of tables will be reserved for families or parties of not less than four persons. These can be secured at SOUNDY'S at an extra charge of As. 8.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Overture......Hungarian......................Kela Bela.
BAND OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.
2. Comic ......The Lady Customer.................. ......
Mr. BEN DEFRECK.
3. Song ......Standchen (Ruy Blas) ...............Wekerlin.
MADAME SCHULTZ.
4. Song ......Beauty's Eyes (With Violin Obligato,) .......Tosti.
Mr. H. O. COATES.
5. Piccolo Solo. Sylvian Echoes ...............Eichner.
BANDSMAN J. PRIME O. L. I.
6. Comic ......John Bull in the China Shop ... ......
(With effects)
Mr. CORNWALLIS SMITH.

INTERVAL.

During which the Band will play a selection from Audran's popular opera "LA POUPEE."

PART II.

1. Song ......Take a pair of Sparkling Eyes (Gondoliers) ...............Sullivan.
Mr. G. THOMAS.
2. Song ......Man Proposes ...............Roeckel.
Mrs. L. W. MICHAEL.
3. Band..........Songs of Meyer Helmund ........Helmund.
(A choice selection of this popular author's most admired airs including the favorite, When bright eyes Sparkle.
4. Comic ......Selected .................. ......
Mr. BEN DEFRECK.
5. Violin Solo..Souvenir di Sorrento ...........Papini.
Mr. HENRY ASTELL.
6. Comic ......Selected .................. ......
Mr. PETER LOWE.

GOD SAVE THE KING

Accompanist, Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE,
Bandmaster, Mr. F. BRADLEY.

---

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. NATAL, from MARSEILLES arrived on 30th ult., are hereby informed that she has landed her Cargo in the Stream & VICTORIA DOCK No. 9. All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within seven days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 14th February, 1901.

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CLUB BLEND
WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

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THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS ......£ 9,500,000
NEW POLICIES IN 1899.........£ 2,200,000

EVERY INFORMATION in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

---

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ............£500,000
RESERVE FUND ...............£350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET. LONDON. E. C.

BRANCHES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Delhi, | Cawnpore, | Kandy. |
| Lahore, | Bombay, | Colombo, | Tuticorin. |
| Amritsar. | Madras, | Mandalay, | Zanzibar. |
| Kurrachee, | Rangoon, | Newera Elya, | Mombassa. |
| Steamer Point, | Aden. | | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

---

NEW LAMPS FOR OLD—NOT QUITE
But one hundred and eighty-five
185 RUPEES FOR THREE RUPEES.
Send a Money-order for 3 for six months' Subscription
TO
INDIAN TIT BITS.

FIVE CURRENCY NOTES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | L / SV | 6 * * * * 2 |
| 50 | X / LR | 9 * * * 4 |
| 20 | P / PT | 2 * * * 1 |
| 10 | L / LL | 3 * * * 3 |
| 5 | W / CC | 9 * * * 5 |

On your money-order Coupon fill in number where the stars are. The correct guess will win all or either of the notes. If no correct reply the nearest wins. If more than one correct money divided.

*Competition closes May 5th.*

INDIAN TIT BITS,
43, METCALFE STREET, CALCUTTA.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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K. M. HEERAMANECK & CO.,
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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

| Age next Birthday. | Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. | | | | Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. | | | Age next Birthday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Whole Life Premiums. | Premiums Limited to | | | Payable at death, or in | | | |
| | | 10 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | 25 years. | |
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| 20 | 21 10 | 48 8 | 36 6 | 30 7 | 64 5 | 47 6 | 37 11 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 1 | 49 4 | 36 14 | 30 15 | 64 6 | 47 8 | 37 13 | 21 |
| 22 | 22 9 | 50 0 | 37 7 | 31 7 | 64 8 | 47 10 | 37 15 | 22 |
| 23 | 23 1 | 50 12 | 38 0 | 31 15 | 64 9 | 47 12 | 38 1 | 23 |
| 24 | 23 9 | 51 8 | 38 10 | 32 7 | 64 11 | 47 14 | 38 4 | 24 |
| 25 | 24 2 | 52 5 | 39 4 | 33 0 | 64 13 | 48 0 | 38 7 | 25 |
| 26 | 24 11 | 53 2 | 39 15 | 33 9 | 64 15 | 48 3 | 38 10 | 26 |
| 27 | 25 5 | 54 0 | 40 10 | 34 2 | 65 1 | 48 6 | 38 14 | 27 |
| 28 | 25 15 | 54 14 | 41 5 | 34 12 | 65 4 | 48 9 | 39 2 | 28 |
| 29 | 26 9 | 55 13 | 42 1 | 35 6 | 65 7 | 48 12 | 39 6 | 29 |
| 30 | 27 4 | 56 13 | 42 13 | 36 0 | 65 10 | 49 0 | 39 11 | 30 |
| 31 | 27 15 | 57 13 | 43 10 | 36 11 | 65 13 | 49 4 | 40 0 | 31 |
| 32 | 28 11 | 58 14 | 44 7 | 37 6 | 66 0 | 49 8 | 40 6 | 32 |
| 33 | 29 8 | 59 15 | 45 4 | 38 2 | 66 4 | 49 13 | 40 12 | 33 |
| 34 | 30 6 | 61 1 | 46 2 | 38 15 | 66 8 | 50 2 | 41 3 | 34 |
| 35 | 31 5 | 62 4 | 47 1 | 39 12 | 66 13 | 50 8 | 41 10 | 35 |
| 36 | 32 5 | 63 8 | 48 0 | 40 10 | 67 2 | 50 14 | 42 2 | 36 |
| 37 | 33 5 | 64 12 | 49 0 | 41 9 | 67 8 | 51 5 | 42 11 | 37 |
| 38 | 34 6 | 66 1 | 50 1 | 42 8 | 67 14 | 51 13 | 43 5 | 38 |
| 39 | 35 8 | 67 6 | 51 3 | 43 8 | 68 4 | 52 5 | 43 15 | 39 |
| 40 | 36 11 | 68 12 | 52 5 | 44 9 | 68 11 | 52 14 | 44 10 | 40 |
| 41 | 38 0 | 70 3 | 53 8 | 45 11 | 69 3 | 53 8 | 45 6 | 41 |
| 42 | 39 6 | 71 11 | 54 12 | 46 14 | 69 12 | 54 3 | 46 4 | 42 |
| 43 | 40 13 | 73 4 | 56 1 | 48 2 | 70 6 | 55 0 | 47 3 | 43 |
| 44 | 42 5 | 74 13 | 57 6 | 49 7 | 71 0 | 55 14 | 48 4 | 44 |
| 45 | 43 14 | 76 7 | 58 12 | 50 13 | 71 11 | 56 13 | 49 6 | 45 |

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OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age next Birthday. | Yearly premium. | Age next Birthday. | Yearly premium. | Age next Birthday. | Yearly premium |
| | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. |
| 25 | 143 1 0 | 25 | 197 8 0 | 25 | 198 7 0 |
| 30 | 156 6 0 | 30 | 209 8 0 | 30 | 232 10 0 |
| 35 | 173 11 0 | 35 | 224 10 0 | 35 | 289 0 0 |
| 40 | 195 9 0 | 40 | 242 15 0 | 40 | 384 15 0 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium. | Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium. | Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium. |
| | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. |
| 25 | 11 8 0 | 25 | 15 7 0 | 25 | 13 13 0 |
| 30 | 12 12 0 | 30 | 18 6 0 | 30 | 16 0 0 |
| 35 | 14 3 0 | 35 | 22 13 0 | 35 | 12 1 0 |
| 40 | 16 1 0 | 40 | 30 1 6 | 40 | 23 10 0 |

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CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE.
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

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THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS—

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OVERLAND SUMMARY.
*Post Free.*

Per Annum ..........................Rs. 12
Half-yearly .......................... ,, 6
Quarterly .......................... ,, 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

## BANKS.

### BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed .................. Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund................ „ 11,00,000
Uncalled Capital............ „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

| | | Per cent. Per Annum |
|---|---|---|
| For 2 Years | 5½ | |
| „ 1 Year | 5 | „ |
| „ 6 Months | 4½ | „ |
| „ 3 Months | 4 | „ |

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ........................ £800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ...... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Penang, Deli (Sumatra), Taiping.
Singapore, Bangkok, Kwala Lumpor, Batavia, Sourabaya, Hongkong, Foochow.
Manila, Cebu Philippines, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

### THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanganj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Sura
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS :—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital............................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....................$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .......................$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE :

Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., JOHN WALTER, Esq. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG.
HANKOW, HIOGO, ILOILO, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING.
PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SANFRANCISCO, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 28,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............. „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND.................. „ 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half Yearly Divid. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 10 p. c. | 1,255 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 00 | all | 12 pr. ct. | 1,240 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 8 pr. ct. | 1,060 |
| Commercial Bank of India. | 10,000<br>15,000 | 100 | 100<br>75 | nil | 45 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 1,00,000 | £6 | all | 3 pr. ct. | |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 10 pr. ct. | £29 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | dol. 125 | all | £1-10-0 | |
| National Bank of India | 40,000 | £25 | £12 1-2 | 8 pr. ct. | |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Half yearly. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advantage | 70 | | 000 | Nil | Nil |
| Alliance | 1,500 | 1,100 | all | | |
| Anglo-Indian | 11,345 | — | 0 | Nil | |
| Assur Veerjee Mill, Ltd. | In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted. | Rs. 500 each | Fully paid up | Rs. 25 12 1-2 | nom |
| Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld. | | 1,000 | 1,000 | | 80 |
| Bellary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary) | 971 | 60 | all | 9 per ct. | 1,000 |
| Berar Manfg Co., Ld | 2,750 | 550,000 | 200 | 12 1-2 | 170 |
| Bombay United | 90 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 300 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. | 90 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs30 | 410 |
| Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld | 600 | 1,000 | ,000 | — | 9 |
| Britannia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | d dRs.50 | 250 |
| Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd | 650 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 10 per ct. | 1,000 |
| Central India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.50 | 1,850xd |
| China Mills Co. Ld. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.30 | 400 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 420 |
| Coimbatore S. and W. | 6,000 | 100 | 00 | 9 pr ct. | 1 |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 500 |
| Colaba Land & Mills | 4,000 | 700 | ... | nil | 325 |
| Cooria Mills | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 325 |
| Currimbhoy Mills | 80 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs60 | 520 |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 175 |
| Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld. | 400 | 250 | all | dvdRs20 | 260 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 175 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 175 |
| Framjee Petit | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 275 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 340 |
| Hinganghat Mills | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 670 |
| Howard and Bulloughs | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 450 |
| Hope Mills, Ld. | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 350 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 1,250 |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 119 |
| Indian Manfg. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 425 |
| Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs50 | 400 |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 340 |
| Jaffer Alli | 600 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs20 | 220 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co | 1,500 | 250 | 250 | dvd 5 | 105 |
| Jewraj Balloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | no dvd | 350 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld. | 5,430 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 250 |
| Khandeish | 7,500 | 1,500 | 1,000 | dvdRs65 | 70. |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co. | 1,000 | 250 | 250 | 65 | 500xd |
| Khatao Makunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs25 | 450 |
| Krishna Mills Ld | 1,218 | 500 | — | dvdRs.82 | 570 |
| Leopold | 3,500 | 100 | 108 | dvdRs10 | 150 |
| Lord Reay Mfg | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 110 |
| Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 300 |
| Madras United | 356 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs 400 | 2,875 |
| Mahaluxmee | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 75 |
| Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga) | 8,400 | 500 | 500 | pr ct. | — |
| Manockjee Petit | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd40 | 160 |
| Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti | 300 | 100 | 115 | dvdRs15 | — |
| Mazagon | 5,000 | 250 | — | Nil | 45 |
| Morarji Goculdass | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs35 | 1,375 |
| Mysore S & M. Co., Ld | 4,000 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 160 |
| adura Mills | 7,779 | 100 | 100 | Nil | — |
| National | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | ia 52 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 100 |
| Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld). | 742 | 1, | 1,000 | Nil | 525 |
| Queen Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 410 |
| Ripon Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 660 |
| Saraswati Mills | 1,250 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 500 |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs20 | 450 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 1700 |
| Soonderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 350 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 85 |
| Southern Mahratta | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 212 1-2 |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 126 |
| Standard Mill Co. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 215 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 60 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 4,000 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs15 | 535 |
| Sassoon and Alliance | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 285 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | |
| Union Mills Ld. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 25 |
| Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld. | 900 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 410xd |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | |
| Western India | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 455 1-2 |
| Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld. | 400 | 50 | all | dvdR- | |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Divid. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock | ... | £100 | ... | ... | ... |
| B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares | — | £10 | ... | ... | ... |
| Ahmedabad Prantej Ry. | 500 | 00 | — | 5 pr. ct. | 650xd |
| Tapti Valley Ry. Co. | 600 | 500 | ... | 4 pr. ct. | 452 1-2 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Half yearly | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown | 1,750 | 100 | 100 | dv Rs10 | 205 |
| Back Bay Baths | 500 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 35 |
| Badham Pile | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | 12 pr ct | 158 |
| Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 500 | dvd 450 | 1,690 |
| Do. New Issue | 500 | 375 | 625 | dvd 112½ | 6,660 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 00 | 100 | 6 pr. ct. | 52 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. | 400 | 500 | 500 | 5 pr ct | 5 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 000 | 500 | 500 | N | 840 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 300 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 500 | 200 | 200 | dvd Rs 8 | 145 |
| Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld. | 2,000 | 250 | 250 | 9 p 15 | 511 |
| Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld | 292 | 500 | 50 | — | 5 |
| Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn. | 5,000 | 00 | 10 | 10 pr. ct. | 15 |
| John Roberts & Co | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 175 |
| Kemp & Co. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | 21 | 359 |
| Kurrachee Landing | 500 | 500 | 300 | 0 | 133 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs15 | 117 |
| Napier Hotel Co | 2,000 | 100 | 1 | 9 pr. ct. | 35 |
| Napier Foundry | 1,000 | 100 | 0 | ... | |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 200 | | 12 pr. ct. | 1.7xd |
| Phillips & Co. Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 50 | Nil | 32 |
| Port Canning Co. | 8,000 | 000 | 100 | 25 | 175 |
| Soundy & Co | 1,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 5 | 2½xd |
| Treacher & Co | 2,000 | 500 | | 5) | 970 |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | | dvd Rs 8 | |
| Telephone Co. | 200 | 251 | | 1½ | 28 |

THE London correspondent of the "East Anglian Daily Times" says: "In the House of Commons the Countess Eckardstein, daughter of Sir J. Blundell Maple, M. P., was in one of the two conning boxes at the entrance to the House, which are devices for ladies to obtain a rapid view of the Chamber, and are built to contain one tenant at a time. As the Countess was rapt in attention the division doors were slammed back. In the confusion she was forgotten, and threatened to become as famous as the lady in the Freemasons' clock. One of the Liberal Whips was, however, responsible for her safety, and as soon as possible he effected a rescue."

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1,

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.......................£ 94 7-16—1-16
3 per cent. Rentes..........................£101 1-2 plus 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..........£108 unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ....£63 9-16 do
Bar Silver in London .....................27 3-16—5-16
New York ....................59 1-2—3-8
Exchange on London at Paris..25'16 unchanged.
„ New York......................4'87 7-8—3-8
Discount Bank of England ..........4 p. c. unchanged
„ Short London Bills .....3 1-2 p. c. do
„ Indian Bank Bills .....3 1-2 p. c. do
Bills on Bombay, Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.
Wheat, afloat, for U. K. ...... 8,290,000
Rapeseed, Yellow, Cawnpore, sellers, May-June 42s. 3d. plus 3d.
Tone firmer.
Linseed, business done, May-June ..51s. 3d.—plus 3d.
Tone quiet.

### EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady this morning at 1s. 3 31-32d. for telegraphic, and 1s. 4d. demand quoted for this and next mail with credits at 1s. 4 7-32d. and 1s. 32d. lower later. Ready telegraphic, cash to-day, has however given at 1s. 4d. and 1s. 4 1-32d. demand was said to have been done. A fair supply of bills were placed during the day.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic Transfers | | 1s. 3 31-32d. |
| Do Demand | | 1s. 4d. |
| 3 month sight | credits | 1s. 4 7-32d. |
| Do „ „ | Francs | 170 1-4 |
| Shanghai, 30 days sight | | 199 |
| Hongkong | Do. | 145 |
| Japan | Do | 147 1-2 |

### GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at Rs. 95 for to-day's settlement and Rs. 95-5 for the end of this month, later on in the day the "bulls" being unable to finance the whole surplus the market weakened and the rate for ready Paper fell as low as Rs. 94 per cent.

Budlees were passed in the Morning at a difference of 6 to 7 As. but in the absence of sellers for next account the difference widened until it grew into 12 annas per cent. at which some were passed.

At the close the market improved to Rs. 94 3-8 and Rs. 95 respectively with buyers.

### STOCKS AND SHARES.

The market is quiet with quotations, more or less unchanged.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| City of Bombay S. and W. Co. | | 450 |
| Manockji Petit | do | 1080 |

### FREIGHTS.

The market is quiet with little doing. The "Annie" is reported fixed for one port, paying 6d. extra for Hamburg May loading.

### COALS.

The market is unchanged with more buyers than sellers. A sale of about 1,500 tons Deshargur is reported at Rs. 15 for ready and early arrival.

### WHEAT.

The market is firm at Rs. 4-9 for ready White Delhi.

### SEEDS.

LINSEED.—The market is strong at Rs. 8-15 to Rs. 9 with a good demand.

RAPE SEED, is also strong with business doing at Rs. 6-6 for Brown Delhi, Rs. 6-5 for Brown Cawnpore, Rs. 7-4 Yellow Cawnpore, while Yellow Guzerat is nominal at about Rs. 7-14 to 7-15.

POPPYSEED.—The market is steady without a change in rates with business doing at Rs. 7-10-6 to Rs 7-11.

CASTORSEED. The market is quiet but steady at Rs. 33-8 with a small enquiry.

GINGELLYSEED unchanged, prices nominal.

### COTTON.

The market opened quiet but about the same as regards contract rates but with little doing for delivery. Sellers of ready cotton were anxious to sell and prices were easier. There was a good demand from exporters—chiefly for Japan—and local mills and a considerable business was done. The bulk of the enquiry lay in Khandeish and Oomra kinds. We quote :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| F. G. U. G. Khandeish | 158 |
| Good Bhownugger | 165 |
| Good S. G. Dharwar | 194 |
| Good Westerns | 184 |

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 19,000 bales. Spot 4-19-32d—1-16d. Arrivals closed steady.

| April-May, | July-Aug | Oct-Nov, G. O. E. |
|---|---|---|
| 4·28 —4·64 | 4·28 —4·64 | 4·1 —3·64 |

In New York—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts at the Port | 25,000 | bales |
| Do. last year | 4,000 | „ |
| Exports to Continent | 6,000 | „ |
| Mid-Uplands | 8 5-16 | unchanged |
| Futures month of July | 7·94 | minus 6 |
| Do. do. Oct | 7·21 | minus 2 |

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 30th April, 1901 :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 8,019 | bales. |
| Wheat | 21,472 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 21,628 | „ |
| Rapeseed | 39,708 | „ |
| Gingellyseed | 2,725 | „ |
| Poppyseed | 3,748 | „ |
| Groundnuts | 48 | „ |
| Castorseed | 12,253 | „ |
| Rice | 177,651 | „ |
| Myrabolams | 6,604 | „ |

## RAILWAY RETURNS.

### GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 20th April 1901, on 141·14 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week | 5,000 | 19,000 | .... | 24,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 35 | 135 | .... | 170 |
| For previous 15 weeks of half-year. | 65,870 | 2,24,654 | 1,977 | 2,92,501 |
| Total for 16 weeks | 70,870 | 2,43,654 | 1,977 | 3,16,501 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 4,351 | 32,888 | 65 | 37,304 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. | 31 | 233 | .... | 264 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 59,899 | 5,38,454 | 2,624 | 6,00,977 |

Decrease for the week ..........Rs. 13,204
Do. to date.................... „ 2,84,476

### RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda Fazilka and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 20th April 1901, on 1644·39 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week | 1,20,000 | 4,00,000 | 7,000 | 5,27,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 73 | 243 | 4 | 320 |
| For previous 15 weeks of half-year | 19,18,566 | 57,58,900 | 81,336 | 77,58,802 |
| Total for 16 weeks | 20,38,566 | 61,58,900 | 88,336 | 82,85,802 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 1,20,529 | 3,75,747 | 5,131 | 5,01,407 |
| Per mile of Ry do. | 73 | 229 | 3 | 305 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 18,07,756 | 74,61,516 | 68,168 | 93,37,440 |

Increase for the week..........Rs. 25,593
Decrease to date..................... „ 10,51,638

DR. PEROWNE, who is said to be about to resign the Bishopric of Worcester, is one of the grand old men of the Church. He was born in India when George the Fourth was King, and last month he was seventy-eight. He has had a splendid career as a scholar and theologian. He passed through Cambridge with high distinction taking the Bell's University Scholarship in 1842, the Crosse Scholarship and B.A. three years later, Tyrwitt's Hebrew Scholarship and M.A. in another three years, B.D. in 1873. His works have been very numerous, and many of his contributions to the theological literature of the time have been important. His publications include a new translation of the Psalms.

## BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 22m. High water 10-59m., 10-41a. Low water, 4-7m., 4-31a.
High Court, Appellate Side, vacation sitting.
Moonlight promenade concert, Bandstand, 9 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 0 p.m. this afternoon.

FAIR.—The usual annual fair of Shri Mahakali will be held at Pydhowni from the evening of the 3rd to the 5th instant.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Pekin will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m. to-morrow. Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Mazagon will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m. on Saturday the 4th instant.

FEAST OF THE HOLY CROSS.—The annual feast of the Holy Cross at the Oratory at Matharpacady will be kept up this evening by the President, Mr. Roque Pereira. The litany will commence at 7 p.m. followed by a sermon. The Band of the Matharpacady Musical Union and a select Orchestra will be in attendance.

ACCIDENT TO A MENDICANT.—A mendicant, named Ellai Naidoo, aged 45, was crossing the road near Bhindi Bazaar about a quarter past seven o'cock last night, when he was knocked down by a tram-car horse. His three ribs were fractured, and the collar bone and right shoulder were dislocated. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

FIRE:—About a quarter to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered in a loose quantity of himp, lying on the Port Trust vacant ground opposite the Docks. The Baboola Tank, Byculla and Fort Municipal engines arrived on the scene of the fire but the flames were put out by the Baboola Tank steamer. The cause of the fire is assigned to careless beedee smoking. The damage is estimated at Rs. 1,000.

IMPORTING CONTRABAND ARTICLES.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Maganlal Undalal, a passenger by the s. s. Pachumba from Karachee, was charged with illicitly importing forty tolas of bhang, which is considerably in excess of the quantity allowed by Government for importation. The accused, on pleading guilty, was fined Rs. 15—Before the same magistrate, Kursondas Waziram was charged with a similar offence in respect of fourteen tolas of ganja, and was fined two rupees.

FINED FOR IMPORTING DRUGS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Rikhandas Kissondas, a Hindu shroff, was indicted for importing intoxicating drugs from a foreign territory without a license. Accused arrived here this morning from Oodeypore by the Ahmedabad Mail train and, alighted at the Grant Road Station. On his person being searched, 3 1-2 tolas of opium and 17 tolas of ganja were found in his possession. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and said that the drugs were for his own consumption. Accused was mulcted in a fine of Rs. 40.

CONTRAVENING LICENSE RULES.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, Inspector Bomonji A. Parekh charged Mahdu Bhow Shridhankar, Narayen Govind and Mukand Dhaku for selling liquour on the taboot day in Janjikar Street, despite a prohibitory order. The first accused, who was the owner of the place, was fined Rs. 40; the second and the third accused, his servants being let off with fines of Rs. 25 and Rs. 20 respectively.—Inspector McCarthy prosecuted Dhanji Govind, and his servant Yesu Hari for selling toddy without a license on the same day. The 1st accused was fined Rs. 40 and the second Rs. 10.

SUIT FOR ALLEGED DAMAGES.—At the Smal Causes Court, before Mr. Rustomji, Merwanji Patell acting Chief Judge, the case of Gordhandas Valabhdas V. Po On Marine Insurance Company came on for hearing. The plaintiff claimed Rs. 983 from the defendant company, having its office at Mandvi, being the loss sustained by him in respect of damages to three bales of piece goods insured with the defendant under a policy. Mr. Smetham, Solicitor, represented the plaintiff; Mr. Smith appeared for the company. The goods were discharged from the s. s. Magna at Bahrein in the Persian Gulf in a lighter, which subsequently stranded. The Judge said that the risk consequent on the stranding of the lighter could not be included in the risk intended by the stranding of the vessel. As regards expressions in the first part of the policy "Until the goods be discharged and safely landed, included risk to and from the ships," they referred to total loss only. He held that the particular freight loss incurred by the stranding of the lighter was not included in the exception "Unless the vessel be stranded," and the insurers were not liable under the policy. The suit was dismissed with costs.

## A BOGUS EMPLOYER OF CLERKS.

BEFORE Mr. Karsondas Chubildas at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. E. Crage, pleader, appeared on behalf of his client Vamdeo S. Lele and applied for a search warrant to be issued for the production of four Government promissory notes for Rs. 100 each for the purpose of identification before the magistrate.

Mr. Crage, in support of his application, stated the circumstances under which it was made. In November 1892, one Allan Francis Gregory set up a business as Francis Allen and Co, with branches at Bombay Hyderabad (Deccan) and Madras. He advertised for managing clerks, and the complainant was appointed to the Hyderabad branch on depositing four promissory notes for Rs. 100 each as security. The accused forged complainant's signature to these notes and negotiated them. He dealt similarly with other notes entrusted to him as security by other managing clerks. In March 1893, on a complaint made by the accused's dupes, he was arrested, and, after trial before Mr. Webb, was committed to the Bombay Criminal Sessions, where he was in February 1894 sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. The property, which formed the subject-matter of the three charges, was returned to its owners; but the complainant's promissory notes were handed over to the then holders. In April 1899, after the accused's release from jail, the complainant filed a fresh information, charging the accused with criminal breach of trust and forgery; and a warrant was issued for his arrest. Accused, however, absconded; and a proclamation was issued, requiring his attendance within a month; but he failed to appear. Evidence was taken "de bene esse"; and the Bombay Bank authorities gave evidence that three of the complainant's notes were in the Calcutta Public debt office, and one was in the hands of a gentleman in Bombay.

His Worship said he should inspect the previous proceedings in the matter before making my order. The matter, therefore, stood over.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 8 | 9 | 41 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada | 19 | 11 | 33 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi | 1 | 5 | 11 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 0 | 14 | 52 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 0 | 6 | 22 |
| G Mahim and Worlee | 7 | 6 | 15 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 3 | 10 |
| Total | 36 | 55 | 197 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 94,768 | 79,148 | |
| Same date last year | 70 | 58 | 268 |

BANDORA.

There were 3 attacks and 2 deaths recorded from plague within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Tuesday.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN F. L. SPROTT, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd May.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 1 Sub-division No. 2 Company :—No. 791 Gunner R. Bedford, No. 1 Sub-division No. 2 Company.

By Order,
C. C. KERNICK, Lieut,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

## THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE fourth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. In the absence of Mr. Phirozshaw Merwanji Mehta, chairman of the Board of Directors, Mr. Chabildas Laloobhoy was voted to the chair. The following directors' reports for the year, ending 28th February, 1901, which had already been circulated amongst the shareholders, was submitted for adoption:—

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their report for the year ending 28th February, 1901, together with the revenue accounts and balance sheet for the period, which show that the Company continues to make very satisfactory progress. During the year 1,074 life proposals were made to the Company for assuring sums amounting to Rs. 21,82,000. Of this number 632 have resulted in policies and the remainder have either been declined or accepted on terms which have not been acceded to by the proposers, or are awaiting completion. The new assurances effected during the year amounted to Rs. 10,28,750, and the premium in respect thereof amounted to Rs. 51,417-2-0, of which Rs. 542 was by single payment. This result compares most favourably with that of the fourth year's working of other Life Offices. The total number of policies in force on the books of the Company is 1,524, assuring in aggregate Rs. 30,39,000 and of this amount Rs. 3,20,750 are re-insured. Claims arising from the death of 7 persons for the aggregate amount of Rs. 58,500, were paid during the year. Of this amount Rs. 45,000 were re-assured and repaid to the Company. Great care continues to be exercised in the selection of the risks, as is evidenced by the fact that so few claims have occurred during a time when, owing to pestilence of the utmost severity, an exceptionally high mortality has been experienced in the country. The economy in management which distinguished the former reports has been well maintained, and the aggregate expenditure of conducting the business only amounted to Rs. 49,287-15-5. If this agregate be set against the premium income, the ratio comes out as 32-1 for the fourth year—a result which is not only far below the average, but, it is believed the lowest recorded by any Company of the same age. The life assurance fund, which, at the beginning of the year, was Rs. 87,084-7-8, has been increased by Rs. 71,964-1-2, and now amounts to Rs. 1,59,048-8-10.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE BRANCH.—Bonds aggregating Rs. 4,77,550 have been issued and the premiums in respect thereof amount to Rs. 4,752-4-0. The business is of a satisfactory character, and shows signs of increasing in amount.

The Director retiring by rotation is the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C. I. E., who, being eligible, offers himself for re-election. The Auditors, Messrs. Cornforth and Mistry, also retire and offer themselves for reelection. The Directors, on the advice of the Consulting Actuary, recommend a dividend of 5 per cent per annum to Shareholders for the last year. The Board of Directors desire the co-operation of the shareholders and policyholders in pointing out to their friends the benefits of life assurance and the very favourable terms on which Assurances may be obtained in this Company.

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Plinston, the above report together with the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account was adopted.

It was proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. D. Gostling, and carried, that a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum be paid to shareholders for the last year.

Dr. Childe, I. M. S. proposed that Mr P M Mehta who retired by rotation, be re-elected a director of the company.

Dr. H. J. Apoo in seconding the motion, said though Mr. Mehta was a man of much business, and had to look after different concerns, he took much interest in the welfare of the company. He was actually the life and soul of the company and he carried the prestige of the company with him.

The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Burjorji Framji, seconded by Mr. E. H. D'Souza, Messrs Cornforth and Mistry were appointed auditors of the Company.

On the motion of Mr. G. Plinston a vote of thanks was tendered to the medical advisers of the Company for their care in the examination of lives during the past year. Dr. Childe, in acknowledging the vote of thanks passed to the medical examiners said that it was a great satisfaction to know that the efforts of the medical examiners had been appreciated, and such approbation of the Company would be a sort of encouragement to them.

Mr. A. K. Donald proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors for their great attention to the business of the Company during the past year.

Mr. Haji Ibrahim Haji Abdul Satar seconded the motion, which was carried.

The chairman, in thanking the meeting for passing the last resolution, stated that though it was only four years since the Company was started, yet they had got a good sum of money to their credit, and during the year under report they got five percent interest; while previously it was three per cent. He hoped that every year they would get more and more.

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Gostling a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. E. F. Allum, ex-officio of the Company, Mr. R. E. Bharucha, assistant, and the office staff for their able management of the affairs of the Company.

The customary compliment to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

## THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

THE undersigned beg to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following contributions towards the above fund :—

| | | Amounts. R. | as. | ps. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously acknowledged | | 79151 | 11 | 0 |
| H H Hajee Mir Nur Mahomed Khan Talpur | | 1000 | 0 | 0 |
| Messrs King King and Co, | | 1000 | 0 | 0 |
| The Officers and Employees of the Plague Research Laboratory, Parel | | 336 | 0 | 3 |
| Mr Virchund Deepchund, C I E | | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| The Bombay Flour Mills Co. Ld. | | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| The Army and Navy Cooperative Society Ld | | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| H H The Maharaja of Akalkote | | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| H H The Maharaja of Akalkote. (Calcutta Fund) | | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| The Hon'ble Mr Ibrahim Rahimtula | | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr Louis Rivett Carnac | | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Messrs C H B Forbes and Co. | | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr N H Patuck | | 109 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr Fred Yorke Smith (Calcutta Fund) | | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr H W J Bagnell | | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| The Hon'ble Sir Andrew Wingate, Calcutta Fund) | | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Staff, the Army and Navy Cooperative Society, Ld. | | 78 | 0 | 0 |
| Through the Head Master, Elphinstone Middle School | | 53 | 4 | 0 |
| Mr Mansukhlal, M Munshi | | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Messrs Nuserwanjee Bomonjee Mody and Co, | | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| P E P | | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Lieut-Col D N Parukh | | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Messrs Dinshawjee Bhikajee Khan and Co, (Calcutta Fund) | | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount collected among the students of the Robert Money School through Mr J Jackson, Principal | | 21 | 4 | 6 |
| Messrs Chinoy Sons and Co | | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr Jamsetjee Cursetjee Dubash | | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr P Pestonjee, P W Inspector, Lucknow | | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Received from the Principal College of Science, Poona as under :— | | | | |
| Pro. H M Page | 10 | | | |
| Mr Martin Amer | 5 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Major C J Sarkies | | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr E C Cox | | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rupees | | 84146 | 3 | 9 |

S Rebsch,
Sasoon J David,
Ibrahim Rahimtoola,
Vassonjee Khimjee,
Dinshaw Eduljee Wachha
Narondas Purshotamdas,

Frederick Noel Paton,
Abdulhusan Adamjee Peerbhoy,
Jehangeer Bomanjee Petit,

Honoray Secretaries.

## PASSENGERS PER S. S. NATAL.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Natal, 1,948 tons, Captain H. Banis, will sail to-day, for China, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—

FOR COLOMBO.

Miss Wallace, Mr Caillot, Mr M J Knox, Mr O B Hutchinson, Mrs Murray, Miss Murray, Mr Lambert, Mr and Mrs H D Moss, Mr and Mrs Moscardi

FOR SINGAPORE.

Mr Poskin, Mr Dossogne

FOR BATAVIA—Mrs de Martino and child

FOR SAIGON.

Mr Le Bon, Mrs Jondie

FOR HAIPHONG.

Mr and Mrs Flambeau, Miss Hesenheiner, Mr Landurean, Mr Lombart, Mr Bandoin, Mr Balitoni

FOR HONGKONG—Mr W Kolibrunner

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rev Father C Icarrica, Rev Father L Fallette, Rev Father D Hansy

FOR YOKOHAMA.—Mr Alexander

and 4 deck passengers.

## MANDVI WARD ELECTION RESULT.

THE following result of the recent Municipal election in the Mandvi ward was announced yesterday morning by the Municipal Commissioner :—

| | Votes. |
|---|---|
| Mr. Abdulkarim Noor Mahomed | 397 |
| Dr. A. G. Viegas | 386 |
| Mr. Karmali Peerbhoy | 383 |
| Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandekar | 202 |

The first two candidates having secured the highest number of votes, were declared duly elected as Councillors.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Barbara, 3,739 tons, Captain H Voss, will sail to-day, for Dunkirk and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE s s Yarrowdale, 1,808 tons, Captain W Geddes, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Moji, 7th April, with a cargo of coal.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nairung, 2,861 tons, Captain W H Edge, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okara, 3,439 tons, Captain F Sheldrick, arrived in harbour on Tuesday, from Calcutta, 18th April, with a cargo of coal.

THE s s Southgate, 2,378 tons, Captain G Thompson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Colombo, 27th April, in ballast. During the voyage she met with strong south wind with high sea and rain.

THE s s Shandon, 2,467 tons, Captain F J Anstey, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening, from Batoum, 4th April, with a cargo of 1,36,830 cases kerosine oil. The Captain reports that the vessel touch the ground in the Suez Canal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chanda, 1,309 tons, Captain J MacLean, will sail to-day, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr L G McCausland, Mr Syed Hoosein, Mr Ahmed bin Khalid, Mr Hajee Ahmed Abdoola, Mr J K Kleen, Mr Hugo Frank, Mrs Pais, child and infant, Miss Thomson, Mrs Richardson, 10 natives, and 50 deck.

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 1.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tenasserim | | | | | Receiving Hulk |
| Magdala | | Greet | | | Turret-ship |
| Abyssinia | | Greet | | | Turret-ship |
| Plassey | | Carver | | | Torpedo Catcher |
| Assaye | | Lambert | | | Do |
| Clive | | Warden | Wet Basin | | R I Marine |
| Persipolis | 800 | Ibrahim | | | Persian Gunboat |
| Unamina (barque) | 702 | Roberts | | | V Kaderbhoy |
| Bombay | 2040 | Monat | | | A Montochoff & Co |
| Henzada | 1341 | Howden | | | M M & Co |
| Nairung | 2862 | Edge | Calcutta | | T M & Co |
| Sirdhana | 2073 | Smith | Calcutta | | M M & Co |
| Uskmoor | 2305 | Davies | | | W & A G & Co |
| Khandalla | 943 | Metcalfe | | | M M & Co |
| Yanariva | 2155 | Smith | | | M M & Co |
| Chanda | 1305 | MacLean | P Gulf | 1-5 | M M & Co |
| Venus | 2312 | Morgan | | | M M & Co |
| Natal | 1984 | Boins | China | | M M & Co |
| Pachumba | 544 | Rickford | | | M M & Co |
| Investigator | | Heming | | | R I Marine |
| Yarrowdale | 1808 | Geddes | | | P & O Co |
| Southgate | 2378 | Thompson | | | Ralli Bros |
| Shandon | 2467 | Anstey | | | W & A G & Co |
| Okara | 3439 | Sheldrick | | | M M & Co |

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessel. | Ton | Capt. | Destination | Date. | Agent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Clan Macleod | 1538 | Lennox | Hamburg | 7-5 | F M & Co |
| B | Tokio | 3828 | Jones | Karachi | 4-5 | F M & Co |
| D | Scotia | 1834 | Garrick | Liverpool | 4-5 | W A G & Co |
| F | Methley Hall | 2236 | Buck | Karachi | | K N & Co |
| G | Naseri | 962 | Davison | Jeddah | 4-5 | B & P S N Co |
| K | Foreric | 2595 | White | Antwerp | 4-5 | F M & Co |
| M | Parramatta | 2854 | Denny | China | | P & O Co |
| N | Nankin | 2557 | Benton | China | | P & O Co |
| O | Knarisbo | 2019 | Tyson | | 11-5 | Bombay Co |
| P | Florida | 2050 | Chapman | Hull | 2-5 | J Mackintosh |
| Q | Kelvindale | 2000 | Bradley | Dunkirk | 4-5 | W A G & Co |

HARBOUR WALL.

| Vessel. | Ton | Capt. | Destination | Date. | Agent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mahanadi | 517 | Fairweather | Marmagoa | 3-5 | Sprd & Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Assyria | 4093 | Blight | Antwerp | 11-5 | W & A G & Co |
| 3 | Bohemia | 2060 | Lindquister | Dunkirk | 11-5 | W&AG&Co |
| 4 | Karachi | 2317 | Liddle | Havre | 7-5 | Bombay Co |
| 5 | City of Lucknow | 2370 | Morrison | London | 4-5 | F Forbes |
| 6 | Mazagon | 3279 | Cockman | China, &c | 4-5 | P & O Co |
| 7 | Chusan | 2852 | Daniel | China | 22-5 | P & O Co |
| 8 | Pekin | 2522 | Fox | China | 2-5 | P & O Co |
| 10 | Wartburg | 3516 | Zittlosen | Hamburg | 8-5 | Glade & Co |
| 12 | Caledonia | 3529 | Gordon | London | 4-5 | P & O Co |
| 14 | Kola | 497 | Tice | Karachi | 3-5 | M M & Co |
| 15 | Barbara | 2414 | Voss | Liverpool | 2-5 | J Mackintosh |
| 16 | Esmaralda bq. | 673 | Pederson | Melbourne | 11-5 | O & Okell |

HARBOUR WALL.

| Vessel. | Ton | Capt. | Destination | Date. | Agent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pachumba | 545 | Rickford | Karachi | 7-5 | M M & Co |

* Probable date of departure.

### ARRIVALS.

| April. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | Okara s | Sheldrick | Calcutta, April 18 |
| | Shandon s | Anstey | Batoum, April 4 |
| May. 1 | Southgate s | Thompson | Colombo, April 27 |
| | Yarrowdale s | Geddes | Moji, April 7 |
| | R I M S Investigator | Heming | Colombo, April 25 |
| | H M S Pigeon | Satgi | Bushire, April 22 |

### DEPARTURES.

| May. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Clydesdale s | Sharp | Antwerp |
| | Urlana s | Alban | Calcutta |
| | Imperatrix s | Beilin | Trieste |
| | Atlantian (Trpt) | Wallace | Colombo |
| | H Castle (Trpt) | Warden | Cape Town |
| | P Stewart (I G T S) | Tindall | Karachi |
| | Nairung s | Edge | Calcutta, &c |

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Natal, Banis, for China, &c.
„ Barbara, Voss, for Dunkirk and Liverpool.
„ Chanda, MacLean, for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Southgate, for Amsterdam.
„ Wartburg, for Hamburg, Bremen and Karachi.
„ Uskmoor, for Amsterdam and Antwerp.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Knaresbro s—150 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co; 1530 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 3301 cwt myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co. 2,000 cwts bonemeal. A. H. Cassam and Co.

Barbara s—900 cwt crushed bones, W and A Graham and Co.

Scotia s—2090 cwt myrabollams, W Becher; 150 bales cotton and twist waste Owen and Okell; 250 bales cotton fly M Bhimjee; 60 bales wool, B Hurblaum; 60 bales wool, J Kaira; 11 cwt old metal, R Keroba.

Methley Hall s—450 cwt grain, H Hunsraj; 59 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 202 cwt rope yarns, M Harridas; 2090 cwt myrabollams, Wagjee Becher.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scotia s—200 cwt rope yarn, M Hurridas.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—15 bales hides R M Kooka; 4000 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers; 67 bales hides and skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 52 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co, 3 hogsheads Indian chetney, Framjee Nowrojee; 10 hogsheads Indian chetney, D P Batha and Co;

City of Lucknow s—12 cwt deer horns; S Ebram; 23 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s—3 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR HULL.

Tokio s—1,000 cwt myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

Florida s—1,000 cwt cotton seed, E Mooljee; 1,505 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bohemia s—6,000 cwt rapeseed, D Nanjee and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 4,000 cwt rapeseed, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 1,050 cwt myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 1,200 cwt rapeseed and 2,800 cwt linseed. Volkart Brothers.

Barbara s—2,009 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Kelvindale s—2,000 cwt rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Wagjee Bechur.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Methley Hall s—175 cwt olibanum and 150 cwt gum, H Virdbur.

Scotia s—15 cwt gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Southgate s—60,267 cwt linseed and 32,142 cwt rapeseed, Rall Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Foreric s—4,000 cwt rapeseed and 2,001 cwt poppyseed, Forbes Forbes and Co; 1,044 cwt poppyseed, 2,751 cwt linseed and 201 cwt mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,000 cwt rapeseed. W Becher; 200 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 75 bles twist waste, N Futehallay and Co 2,000 cwt linseen. David Sassoon and Co.

Assyria s—9338 cwts rice, D Nanjee and Co; 9000 cwt poppyseed, 7931 cwt linseed, 3440 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 385 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 368 cwt crushed bones, M Jamal; 300 bales hemp. Isaac Wright and Co; 4,000 cwt rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scotia s—200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Karachi s—2,001 cwt rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,002 cwt linseed, Owen and Okell; 100 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 115 cwt black pepper Megjee Mooljee an Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Wartburg s—32 bases bristles Glade and Co; 4,000 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 12053 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 3,000 cwt poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 11,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wartburg s—495 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 9000 cwt bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co; 1000 cwt myrabollams, 150 cwt poppyseed. 150 cwt weedseed, Volkart Brothers

Clan MacLeod s—1010 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 165 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 200 cwt pepper, C Vulubdas, 6000 cwt rapeseed, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 70 cwt gum, Italian Colonial Trading Co, Ld; 110 bales cotton fly. Isaac Wright and Co; 60 cwt coir yarn, M Mooljee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Mazagon s—1,050 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Nankin s—1,000 bales cotton, Shingtai and Co; 2,700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 350 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 900 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Nankin s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MOJI.

Nankin s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nankin s—500 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, N J Abraham; 1,000 bales cotton, Dewadkar and Co; 700 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 102 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 175 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Parramatta s—325 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon 50 bales twist, Jamsetjee Bros and Co; 500 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co, 500 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

Mazagon s—675 bales twist Talati and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nankin s—200 bales twist Silas E Sassoon; 200 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon

Pekin s—22 cwt olibanum M M Essabhoy.

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Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant, No. 3, Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too far gone for repairs.
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Commission on Horses Bought or Sold........ 17
Examination and Certificate........ 10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness ........ 5
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## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 1.

Wednesday's observations show that the cyclonic storm in the Arabian Sea has probably continued to move north westwards, and to fill up. It is now of little importance, but will probably give strong southeast winds and high sea to-day off Kathiawar and Cutch Coasts. Pressure has generally increased and is in considerable to large excess over the whole of Northern and Central India. The chief features of pressure distribution to-day are shallow areas in Central Burma and Upper India. Conditions are slightly more favourable for thundershowers to-day in North and East of Bengal and Assam. Mymensingh received five inches of rain yesterday, Galpaiguri and Hyderabad Deccan one Inch. Falls however were few in number yesterday and generally general increase of temperature over the whole the North-western and Central India during the past twentyfour hours which has raised temperature generally above normal in these areas. Excess is most pronounced at hill stations, more especially at Murree and Ranikhet. Chief features of meteorology during the past month has been deficient rain over the greater part of North-East India, low temperature during the third and fourth weeks of the month in North-west India, and cyclonic storm in the Arabian sea last week of month which is much earlier than usual. A telegram from South Africa states the rainfall there during the past five months has been exceptionally heavy and another telegram from Cairo reports that rains are commencing in the Sudan earlier than last year.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 1st OF MAY.

SUMMARY.

THERE has been a general rise of pressure over the whole country except in the Punjab, where the barometer has fallen slightly. The distribution remains unchanged, and the baric gradients are slight.

Winds are variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is from 8° to 15° in defect of the normal in Berar and at Saugor, Raipur, Nagpur, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Bellary, while the minimum is from 5° to 8° in excess at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Veraval, Neemuch, Saugor and Hoshangabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Jeypore, Lahore and Allahabad, and the lowest 70° at Belgaum and Secunderabad.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy in many places.

Moderate to light showers have fallen at Rajkot, Nagpur, Sholapur, Secunderabad and Negapatam, and a few drops at Cochin, Malegaon and Poona.

With the rise of pressure in several places, the weather has become more settled over the reporting area, but Dwarka and Veraval still report rising and very rough seas. Light local rain may be expected at a very few stations in the Madras Presidency.

The following was telegraphed by the Simla Office yesterday:—

"Following telegraphed to ports Cutch-Mandvi to Daman: Keep cautionary flag flying. Storm passed away north-westwards, but high sea and strong south-east winds still probable. Flag lowered Alibag to Ratnagiri, and warning signal lowered Mormagao, Karachi, Bombay, and Malabar ports."

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th April, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ..........inches | 29·814 |
| Temperature of the Air ..........degrees | 87·7 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer .......... | 79·0 |
| Dew Point .......... | 75·9 |
| Relative humidity of Air.......... | 0·685 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) .. | 5·2 |
| Maximum temperature of air read at 8 a.m.) next day ..........degrees | 93·6 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.).......... | 82·6 |
| General Directions of wind* ...SSE, ESE, SSW, SW, SSW. | |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours*..........miles | 277 |

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

## PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 20th April 1901, on 17·28 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week.......... | 300 | 300 | — | 600 |
| Or per mile of Railway .......... | 17 | 18 | — | 35 |
| For previous 15 weeks of half-year | 5,223 | 3,294 | 17 | 8,531 |
| Total for 16 weeks ... | 5,523 | 3,594 | 17 | 9,131 |
| Comparison. | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year .......... | 432 | 175 | 3 | 610 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. | 25 | 10 | .. | 35 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 6,413 | 10,538 | 26 | 16,967 |

Decrease for the week .......... Rs. 10
Do. to date .......... " 7,833

MATHERAN
GYMKHANA
HOTEL.
FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.
(Nearest to Gymkhana.)
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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AT SEA.

DEATH.

JOHN—April 23, at Sea, of enteric fever, Stanislaus Archimedes Lionel, son of the late N A John, Agra, aged 23 years and 10 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

MAXWELL—April 27, at Patna City, of cholera, John Maxwell, I C S, aged 23 years.

VERNON-ELLISON—April 22, at Ludhiana, Fred. and Lydia Vernon-Ellison's darling baby Christabell Irene, aged 11 months and 17 days.

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OGDEN'S TOBACCO
AND CIGARETTES.
TOBACCO—
| | | | Rs. | a. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Silver Veil | ¼lb | tin. | 1 | 0 | Each. |
| Guinea Gold | ¼lb | " | 1 | 0 | " |
| Fruit and Honey | ¼lb | " | 0 | 14 | " |
| Midnight mild | ¼lb | " | 0 | 14 | " |
| " Medium | ¼lb | " | 0 | 14 | " |
| " Full | ¼lb | " | 0 | 14 | " |
CIGARETTES—
| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Guinea Gold, | tins of 50 | | 0 | 12 | Each. |
| Do. (Gold tipped) | " | " | 1 | 8 | " |
| Pucca Egyptian | " | " | 2 | 8 | " |
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
ESPLANADE BRANCH,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1901.

## "OUR UNBUSINESSLIKE ADMIRALTY."

THE news that the chartered steamer Ophir, with their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall on board, has arrived at Albany is satisfactory. But the information which accompanies it, that "she left her escort behind on Sunday as the cruisers were short of coal and unable to keep pace" is distinctly annoying. In the first place the arrival of the royal visitors should have been as imposing as only the escort could have made it. The cruisers ought not to have been left behind, and they ought not to have been so short of coal as to become unable to keep pace. The arrival of the Duke and Duchess has been denuded of much of the impressiveness which ought to have distinguished it and we have given our enemies a laugh at the expense of our Navy. Two picked cruisers of the fleet which rules the seas are unable to keep pace with an ordinary Orient liner under conditions in every way favourable to them. What was the use of an escort at all if it was to be left behind? Why should the expense of sending out two cruisers be added to the bill of the excursion if so little is thought of the necessity of their attendance that it is dispensed with with impunity? We are inclined to think that his Royal Highness committed a mistake in abandoning his escort—a mistake as a prince in permitting his arrival to be shorn of much that would have made it imposing, and as a sailor in allowing to be exposed to ridicule the weaknesses of the Navy and the mismanagement of the Admiralty in not foreseeing the possibility of such a fiasco. The Duke ought not to have listened to the proposal, much less consented to the abandonment, of the escort. Those responsible for the breakdown of the cruisers should be severely dealt with. A more pitiable exhibition of the unbusinesslike, slipshod manner in which matters of this kind are planned and supervised by those in authority, it would be impossible to conceive. It is a lesson for the Admiralty which, we hope, will not be lost on that department. That the necessity exists for an overhaul in the Admiralty, as far-reaching and as minute as has been discovered in the War Office, is being bought home to the British Public by various writers in the leading journals and periodicals and the Albany incident should serve as an incentive to those who have undertaken to throw light into dark places in the neighbourhood of Whitehall.

There are many holes in the official armour that could easily be repaired, remarks the "Fortnightly's" anonymous contributor "Excubitor" who in an exhaustive article, in the new number, indicates where these are. Those who know most of the size of the Navy and the responsibilities that devolve upon the heads of the departments, he writes, do not ask perfection, but there is a wide margin between perfection and the present administration and the spirit by which it is too frequently animated. It cannot be seriously argued that in any large commercial house whether it be concerned with ocean liners, insurance or ship-building, all of which activities are analogous to the work of the Admiralty, such blunders as can be laid at the door of the Naval authorities would be tolerated. "If those who hold the levers of the machine would only let it have a fair chance of working at its best and smoothly, it would probably be found that the mistakes and inequalities are mere excrescences." There is a new first Lord of the Admiralty and it is believed that signs of the practical business mind are already discernible. Lord Selborne is expected to perfect the machinery which can make or mar the fleet and we trust he will lose no time in probing to its source the cause of the lamentable fiasco reported by Reuter this morning. Had France or Russia or Germany been sending a warship to attend some great function in a distant part of the world they would have provided against all possibility of arriving too late. They would have erred, if at all, in the contrary direction and have created all the greater impression by so doing. When the present Czar, then Czarewitch, visited India his ship and its escort entered Bombay harbour together—the Korniloff, the Nakhimoff and the Pamyat Azova. And the imposing entry they made will not be soon forgotten by those whose good fortune it was to witness it. What a contrast to the arrival of the British heir-apparent at Albany, the Ophir steaming unceremoniously in and the cruisers struggling in a day after the fair with half their furnaces out, partial steam up and bunkers exhausted.

Who is to blame, the Admiralty now notorious for its blunders, which would not be tolerated in a large commercial house or the Commanders of the St. George and the Juno? Not the Commanders of that we may be sure, for no matter how inexperienced they might have been as to the requirements of these particular ships, we may be sure they would never have risked a reputation for the sake of a few tons of coals. They frequently spend as much as their pay on paint which an oblique-eyed Admiralty will not provide in sufficient quantity and would have put it into fuel rather than such a contretemps should have been associated with their names. The fault was that of the Admiralty. They must have been well aware of the speed at which the Ophir could steam and that the St. George and Juno would find it difficult to keep up with her even if they had been supplied with ample coal. Phenomenal stupidity only could lead to Sunday's incident. A middle-aged liner waltzes away from a couple of smart cruisers, yet we are told that the British fleet is the insurance department of a world-wide empire and its trade, and are asked to believe that in an emergency our cruisers will be able to protect our trade, and to conduct merchantmen with their supplies of food in safety across the ocean. As it happens, however, our cruisers are bound to own they cannot even keep pace with the merchantman which would be far safer going full speed ahead and trusting to luck than slowing down that she might be protected. Had affairs in China led to a rupture between Russia and England or France and England, after the Ophir left Singapore, a cruiser of one of these countries might have picked up a valuable prize packet before it had reached Albany and the two cruisers would have arrived there to learn that the Ophir had been sunk and her Royal passengers carried off as prisoners of war by the Giljak or Surcouf, or some other little cruiser clearing out from South. Vice-Admiral Lawson, not long ago criticising the Naval Estimates for the current year, declared that we had not enough battleships and cruisers to meet any great emergency which might arise. He might have said for any small emergency. But the Duke of Cornwall, as a naval officer, would have been well advised had he endeavoured to "save the face" of the St. George and the Juno.

**THE MATUNGA SEWAGE FARM.** IN "Notes on Sewage Disposal", by Mr. C. C. James, we get the interesting results of the irrigation of the land taken up at the Matunga Leper Asylum, where a flourishing Sewage Farm can be pointed to as the fruit of the scientific and economic disposal of the sewage of the Institution. The drainage of the Asylum was a matter of considerable difficulty, for in the isolated district where it was decided to intern the Lepers, there was no sewer, no branch of the fitful system which does not even yet embrace the entire area of the City of Bombay and the sullage of the Asylum, soon after its erection, gave trouble to its trustees, for the private residents round objected very naturally to the unexpected saturation of their land from the neighbouring institution. The Committee decided to buy up an area of a little over three and a half acres to the South, up to the public road and to start a sewage farm there. For this purpose it was necessary to utilise the effluent in such a way, as while fertilising the ground, not to create a nuisance to the neighbourhood. Mr. James prepared plans for the disposal of all the sewage present and prospective, and tanks, which received the approval of the late Mr. Santo Crimp, were constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,760 and have been worked since 1895. These tanks are capable of dealing with 19000 gallons per day. The land had to be levelled so as to gain benefit from the gravitation of the tanks, the soil was light, and two wells were found necessary into which the effluent flowed and from which in due course it was again raised by Persian Wheels. Then next it was found that the subsoil water was a difficulty and a well, into which it could be drained, was constructed. The subsoil was a stiff yellow clay, tough and unyielding, but in time that has improved under treatment by sewage. Different systems of applying the irrigation were tried, and by the present one of allowing the sewage to pass through the ingeniously contrived tanks, direct on to the land, satisfactory crops were obtained. Lucerne, guinea grass, maize and jowar are grown, interleaved occasionally with a pulse or vegetable crop. The two first grow permanently, guinea grass being cut every month, and lucerne every fortnight. Six fodder crops can be got in the year, and the land is allowed one month fallow holiday yearly which is found sufficient. The crops are bought by the Health Officer of the city at current market rates for the benefit of the Municipal bullocks, except such vegetables as are required for the lepers. Plantains border the farm and give a good return. Fruit trees, it is hoped, may prove a success later. The farm is divided into plots of not quite half an acre each, for the easy regulation of the irrigation. The labour of the farm, except the supervision, is almost all done by the lepers. They get low pay indeed but as few of the poor sufferers can be really able-bodied the rate of wage is naturally less than a healthy cooly gets. None are allowed to work who are declared physically unfit. The Farm is now a financial success. For the first year it was a loss, though as the sewage had been satisfactorily disposed of it could not be considered so. Every year it makes bigger profits, this year 1900-1901, giving over 26 per cent. profit. Its success induced Mr. Harvey to sanction the making of two new wards, which accommodate fifty more lepers, Government granting more land which brings the area of the farm up to nearly six acres. The Farm now undertakes the maintenance of the fifty lepers in the new wards. And all this without any unpleasant suggestion to the resident or the passer by that the luxuriant crops are the produce of a Sewage farm. It just shows what organisation can do with a scientific free hand. In his "Notes" Mr. James gives a technical description of the tanks in use at Matunga designed by himself or by Colonel Ducat and of various filters and their work, which should prove of considerable assistance to those interested in a wider spread of the knowledge of the advantages attendant on biological disposal of Sewage. The profits accruing from the sale of the Handbook will be devoted to the Homeless Leper Asylum Fund.

**JAPAN AND THE COTTON TRADE.** THE news that Japan millowners do not intend to purchase American cotton in the future, but are going to place their orders in Bombay is not a surprising announcement to local merchants and manufacturers. The raw material can be purchased cheaper from Bombay than from America, and Japan, as a competing country, loses half of its force if yarn is made up from American cotton. The Japanese customer has to pay freight, and the Bombay manufacturer has also to pay the freight to China, and therefore on this point the two nations are fairly equal. The difference, however, is this. The Japanese mills are not regulated by a Factory Act, although the Japanese Legislature has unsuccessfully tried to pass one into law for the past three years, labour is cheaper, and in the neutral market of China the Bombay manufacturer is at a great disadvantage in the matter of exchange. Mr. Vithaldas pointed out at the last meeting of the Mill Owners' Association that in reference to exchange Japan enjoys an advantage of 8 per cent. and this enables the Japanese to make either a bigger margin of profit or less loss than the millowners of Bombay. Japan has already driven off much competition in 20 yarn, and in proportion to her increased exports of this count Bombay exports have diminished. It is now evident that the competition in 20 yarn is going to be still keener, and several prominent Bombay mill owners expect that gradually the China market will be closed to Bombay yarn. This may not come about for some time, but it is surmised that when the Chinese have got over their trouble, they will start spinning on their account on a more extended scale. The only person who will benefit by Japan buying more largely from Bombay is the middleman, who purchases the raw material from the ryot. A large quantity of cotton is required by Indian spinners, and if there is a stronger demand the price will advance, but it will have no effect upon the ability of Japan to successfully compete against our own mills. The position of the latter has slightly improved, and two-thirds of them are now working. This extended competition to supply China has been foreseen by many owners, who are spinning finer counts and thus competing with Lancashire. Their products have obtained a good name on the market, buyers find a ready sale, and it is probable that Lancashire will find that Indian mills can spin some of the finer counts as successfully as the coarser material. Each year the number of Indian mills competing with Manchester is increasing, and the trend of events points to India eventually retaining a very large portion of the cotton trade in her own hands. In connection with the raw material it is a matter for regret that the quality of the cotton is yearly deteriorating. Mr. Wacha, an authority on cotton topics, is of opinion that this is due to the impoverished condition of the ryot, who is dependent for seed on what he gets from the Marwari. He thinks the Bombay millowners should help the ryot to obtain good sound seed at ordinary market rates—an idea which should be seriously considered by those interested. The more inferior the quality of the raw material the greater is the percentage of waste, and therefore it is greatly to the interests of millowners to study the question and consider whether there is not in this suggestion a feasible method by which the quality of cotton raised can be improved.

**AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.** THE latest reports on the agricultural situation show that cultivators are busily engaged preparing their land for monsoon crops. In Bombay Presidency these operations have been assisted by slight rain, and additional benefit will have been rendered by the rain which fell on Sunday and Monday. In parts standing crops are suffering for lack of moisture, and in Ahmednagar, Nasik and Poona and other Deccan areas water supplies are getting short. The crops in Guzarat are almost harvested and these operations are general throughout the Presidency. The harvests of late crops in Madras only give moderate out-turns; standing crops in North Arcot, Coimbatore and Tanjore need rain, which only fell in light quantity over a small area during the week. The condition of the people in good, and there are no signs of famine conditions. Prospects in Bengal have been improved by rain, which has greatly assisted ryots who are engaged breaking up their fields. The weather in the North Western Provinces was favourable to harvesting, and threshing and winnowing are in active progress; early sown sugarcane, however, has been injured by insects in parts of Azamgarh. In the Punjab cotton and sugarcane are being sown, standing crops are flourishing, although reports state that in Dera Ismail Khan they have been damaged by a severe hailstorm. Prices are falling, and this is due to the current year's crops being brought into the market. The prospect in Central Provinces is very hopeful. Lowland transplatsd rice is being reaped in Sylhet, and in other parts of Assam fodder and water are becoming very scarce. The winter rice harvest in Hyderabad is being continued and fields are being cleared for next sowing season. Agricultural operations are satisfactory in Rajputana. The total number on relief is 353,166, which shows an increase of 25,611 on the week.

**INDIAN TROOPS FOR THE COLONIES.** THE proposal to garrison tropical stations with Indian troops has much more to recommend it than that which would give the King an Indian bodyguard. The former proposal will give the Indian soldier all the opportunities of seeing the world he desires, and will also affect a larger proportion of the troops. An Indian body-guard would make a brave show, but the idea of the thing is absurd. It is not necessary for the King to be guarded by Indians against the Englishmen who surround him, and that is what the appointment of an Indian bodyguard would imply. Its creation would create an immeasurable amount of jealousy and ill-feeling among the Household Cavalry which could readily be understood. Moreover, to give Indian Cavalry escort duty in an English winter would be more barbarous cruelty than to put "five hundred Boers on a waterless desert." In Hongkong, Mauritius and Singapore they have served before and may be safely employed again.

H. M. S. PIGEON, under the command of Lieutenant Commander O. V. de Satgi, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Burbire, which port she left on the 22nd instant and called at Muscat. During the voyage she met with a heavy swell from the south.

THE subscriptions of the Cawnpore District to the N.-W. P. Victoria Memorial Fund now amount to over Rs. 73,000.

MR. BREETON, Director of Railway Traffic, has been appointed to act for Mr. Upcott as Secretary in the Public Works Department.

THE Mahsuds have taken to raiding the Powindahs in a new direction, as a party assailed a caravan on Saturday between Saidgai and Mirzail, near the entrance to the Tochi Valley. On the news reaching Saidgai, the militia turned out, followed by a small force of 15 cavalry and 40 infantry, under a British officer. The latter saw no sign of the raiders, though a militia sepoy reported that 50 men had gone north. All the merchandise broken up was recovered, except a small quantity of sugar and oil. One Powindah, badly wounded by sword cuts, was carried back to Bannu.

## IN THE DAYS OF MY YOUTH.

### MAJOR SIR ANTHONY WELDON, BART.

I WAS born in 1863, at 1 Oxford Square, London, and fairly early in my juvenile career I was sent to Chaterhouse, which had only a few years before been removed from London to the beautiful Surrey Hills, and it was there, I think, that my love of the country and of country sports fully developed.

One of my earliest school memories, indeed, is of a little incident that happened to me while I was at Chaterhouse. I was coming back from a bird-nesting expedition one day, with a number of eggs carefully concealed within the lining of my hat. Suddenly, to my horror, I met the Headmaster, Dr. Haig Brown, whom, I may add, I think we all well loved. In a moment of forgetfulness I raised my hat, when immediately, to my dismay the eggs fell in a shower about me and were smashed upon the ground. The "Head" never made a sign that he had seen or noticed anything amiss. A simple incident, but somehow I have never fogggoten it, and I don't suppose I ever shall.

My brother—who has been both soldier and special correspondent—and I, then went up to Trinity College, Cambridge, where in due time I "coxed" the first Trinity four in the May races in 1882. I don't think either my brother or I did much at Cambridge beyond keeping greyhounds for coursing, and with these, I may add, we used to go poaching all over the place. A nice confession for a country squire to make. Still it's true.

A curious thing is that, though devoted to horse-racing, I never went to Newmarket during my undergraduate days, a thing few sporting Cambridge men can say.

I remember one incident which occurred to me when I was a freshman. I had never seen a proctor at that time, and had but dim ideas of what they were like. One day I was dining out with some friends, and there were two of the dons there—a Mr. Kirkpatrick and a Mr. Hammond. I was brand new at the 'Varsity and very keen about everything, and in the course of the dinner I learned a good deal about my new life; but the final lesson was to come. We all drove back together, I smoking a cigar in gay innocence and with neither cap nor gown. The conversation fell on proctors, and I said: Well, I hope I shan't meet them, I shall have to cut and run. By the bye, I added, turning to my friend Mr. Kirkpatrick, who are the proctors this year?

"Well," he replied with a smile, "Mr. Oscar Browning, of King's, is the senior proctor, and I have the honour to be the junior; and look here, my young friend, you had better hurry in as quickly as you can before you are caught!"

My early intention was to go in for the Army, but my dear father wouldn't hear of it, so in the very early eighties I began studying for the Bar. When my father returned from living abroad, about '82, he required me to come and live at home and manage, or mismanage, our family place, and live the life of an ordinary country gentleman, which I did, being a magistrate and a farmer, and as much as I could in the hunting-field. I arrived home from Cambridge shortly after the Phœnix Park murders, and found things in a very disturbed condition. One morning we were aroused from sleep about two o'clock—it was summer time and just getting light—by a loud tapping at the door. "'Tis me, sor," called out our old butler. "There are some men outside the front door who say they are police, and they want to come in." We jumped up, and thinking they were moonlighters, we got out our guns and went downstairs. "Who are you?" I called. "We are the police from Ballylinan. "All right," said I, "I'll open the door." And then turning to my brother, I said, "Hammie, if anyone attempts to rush in I'll drop and you fire over my head." However, they were the police right enough. They had received instructions from the Government that a rising was expected all over Ireland, and the rebels were likely to make a search for arms, so they wanted to lie in ambush in our house and grounds, and just "nab" them. We, of course, were delighted, and rushed upstairs to dress and join them. Suddenly up came the butler again. "Hurry up, sor, for the love of Heaven! They're after a man now." Sure enough they were in full cry after a poor wretch. "If ye don't stop we'll fire," cried the sergeant, as one of his men came an awful cropper in a rabbit hole. The man surrendered at once. Poor fellow, he turned out to be no moonlighter at all; he had only come to steal "sallyswitches" to make baskets with, and so we gladly let him go.

As a matter of fact, the Government had grossly exaggerated the whole thing, and I do not think the people about us would have done us the slightest harm, though we once discovered that my father's name was on the "death" list.

In 1885 I joined the militia and went out every year for training. I used to be up in Dublin a good deal in those days, and went in a great deal for acting. I was asked to take part in the Guards' burlesque, "Dr. Faust and Miss Marguerite." My part was the one originally played by George Nugent. We used to act generally for the whole of the Horse Show week. Pretty hard work, too, I can tell you! My love for theatricals took me about a great deal. I was staying at Lord Drogheda's at Moore Abbey for a theatrical week, and I met Lord Wolseley—an eventful meeting for me, as it subsequently proved to be—and from that day both he and Lady Wolseley have honoured me with their friendship. I used to stay a great deal at the Royal Hospital when he was Commander-in-Chief in Ireland. In 1894, when the manœuvres were first inaugurated in Ireland, Lord Wolseley asked me to go with him as his A.D.C., and again in '95. One morning during the latter manœuvres we were sitting at breakfast together, when he received a letter informing him that he had been made Commander-in-Chief of the whole army. Shortly after the appointment had been made public he offered me the position of A.D.C. (Militia), which I occupied up to last December.

My people at home were naturally very pleased. Amongst our retainers at home was an old coachman a character who might have stepped out of one of Charles Lever's or Samuel Lover's Irish novels. He was an old follower of the family, and he took great pride and interest in us all. He was very fond of my banjo playing, and whenever he saw me going off to Dublin to stay anywhere he would make me take it with me. The morning I received Lord Wolseley's offer, we were just starting for church, and the coachman had just driven the omnibus round to the hall door. My mother, who was very pleased at the news, said to the old man, "Rankin, did you hear Lord Wolseley is taking the captain to London with him on his personal Staff?" He beamed down on me, and said: "Well! I always thought that banjo would do somethi'n! Isn't it well, now, to be a bit of a clown?"

Fancy an English servant saying that;

But you can never take offence at the Scotch or Irish; and the Irish are as witty as the Scotch are drily humorous. This is a truism, but one realises it more and more in these days when people say that Irish wit is dying out. Rubbish! Not in my part of the country, anyway. Only the other day a friend of mine told me the story of a Land Commissioner who was going his rounds near my home, and he came to a little bit a farm. And old woman came out in great anger, and said to him:

"Arrah! go along wid ye! No good your coming here about the rent. My husband's dead, my son's at the war, and he never sends me anythin' at all, at all."

"Surely your son writes to you now and again," kindly said the Commissioner.

"Ah, he does now and thin, but, sure, it's only to make game of me!"

"What do you mean by that?"

"Well, didn't he write to me a few months ago and say: 'I'm after makin' three shifts for Ladysmith,' and sure, when I remember the lazy blaygard, and he at home here not able to sew a button on for himself, lattin' on that he's makin' underclothing for the quality, what else is ut but he's makin' game of me?"

(Coclud d on page 6.)

# TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### THE BOER PRISONERS AT AHMEDNAGAR.

### STATEMENT BY THE VICEROY.

### BOERS RE-ENTER THE ORANGE COLONY

### PEACE NEGOCIATIONS FAIL.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

In the House of Commons, Lord George Hamilton read a telegram from Lord Curzon showing that Ahmednagar was healthier than Kasauli, Ranikhet or Dalhousie and equal to Poona or Umballa. He added that under these circumstances, there was no reason to alter the existing arrangements.

LONDON, MAY 1.

Though Kritzinger has re-entered the Orange Colony several hundred Boers are still scattered in small parties in the Midlands district of the cape,

The British are endeavouring to draw a cordon round the invaders and slight encounters take place daily.

A report published at Bloemfontein shows that the mission of the peace envoys from the Cape Dutch has proved a complete failure.

### THE HEALTHINESS OF AHMEDNAGAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 1.

The returns for the year 1900 show the death rate of 13·47 per thousand amongst the British troops at Ahmednagar, the average strength being 594 men. This is considerably lower than the average death rate for the same period in the three typical hill stations of Salon, Subatha and Lebong which are instructive as they do not contain any invalid depots, yet had last year mortalities per thousand of 21·28, 31·38 and 7·17, respectively amongst a total of 841 men.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE VOYAGE OF THE OPHIR.

### CRUISERS LEFT BEHIND.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The Ophir with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall has arrived at Albany. She left her escort behind on Sunday as the cruisers were short of coal and unable to keep pace.

The Ophir has made an excellent passage.

## INDIAN TROOPS FOR THE COLONIES.

Asked in the House of Commons which tropical fortresses would be garrisoned by Indian, instead of British troops, Mr. Brodrick said Indian troops would be quartered at Hongkong, Mauritius and Singapore, but not to the exclusion of British troops.

## AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

LONDON, MAY 1.

A "Times" Peking despatch says that the German Expedition to Shansi has resulted in anarchy in Chihli.

## THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The following is the result of the race for the Two Thousand Guineas :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Handicapper | 1 |
| Doricles | 2 |
| Osboch | 3 |

## FATAL FIRE AT AMRELI.

A Kathiawar telegram says :—A disastrous fire broke out in Messrs Narandas Rajaram and Co.'s old cotton press at Amreli, in Kathiawar, on Monday, when forty-two men and women were engaged at work. Out of this number thirty-five persons lost their lives, and five have been so badly burnt that there is very little hope of their recovery. The cause of the fire has not yet been ascertained, but it is stated that 1,500 bales of cotton have been destroyed. The whole of the damage is estimated at Rs. 25,000. Another account says that ten persons, all labourers, lost their lives in the fire, and several have been injured. The building was insured with Messrs. Volkart Bros.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Indian Contingent, which left Sydney on April 3rd, is expected to arrive this week.

On the reduction of the China Field Force General Barrow will probably proceed on leave home before taking up the post of Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.

The movements in relief of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers from Bombay to Deesa, of the 13th Bombay Infantry from Deesa to Poona, and of the 23rd Bombay Infantry from Quetta to Hyderabad (Sind), has been postponed to the relief season of 1901-02.

In connection with the strengthening of the permanent garrison at Nowshera by one mountain battery, a regiment of native cavalry, and two battalions of native infantry, land for parade grounds is now being taken up. Nowshera will eventually have nearly 5,000 men within the cantonment limits.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS MAY. 1.—Lairg, Captain Bengal 12th Bombay Infantry on furlough from Saharanpore.

Beddy 2nd Lieutenant Bombay A. S. Corps on duty from Aldershot.

DEPARTURE MAY 1.—Arnott. 2nd Lieutenant Bombay R. G. A. on transfer to Aden.

Grace Captain Bombay 5th L. I. on leave to Mahableshwar.

Moore, Captain 3rd Bengal Cavalry on leave to England.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ. APRIL 30.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan MacArthur, arrived here from Colombo Madras and Calcutta this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane left here for Colombo Madras, Calcutta, yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, APRIL 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer s. s. Golconda left here this evening.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's s. s. Deo Balduino, Captain O. Cawpa, left Aden for Bombay on the 30th April and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 5th inst.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur 3 22-32.

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 3-4 per cent. Consols | 94 4-16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 101 1-2 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan | 108 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers | 63 9-16 |
| Bar Silver | 24 3-16 |

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

## VICEROY'S LEVEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA MAY. 1.

There will be a levee and State dinner at Viceragal Lodge, Simla, about the end of May.

## ARRIVAL OF BOER PRISONERS AT MADRAS.

The "Roslin Castle," which arrived at Madras today with Boer prisoners, will return to Capetown via Colombo.

## DEATHS AMONGST GENERAL GASELEE'S FORCE.

Deaths from disease of four more Natives of General Gaselee's force are reported from China.

## PLAGUE RETURNS.

Returns for the past week record a further great decrease in the plague mortality. The total deaths for the whole of India in the seven days dropping from 6,304 in previous week to 4,093 this week. Deaths decreased in the Bengal districts from 3,258 to 1,707, in Calcutta from 389 to 215, in Bombay City from 602 to 393, in the Bombay districts from 570 to 468, in the North-West Provinces from 662 to 423. The Punjab alone shows a material increase from 318 to 547 deaths.

## THE LANSDOWNE ROAD MYSTERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 1.

The inquiry into the Landsdowne Road mystery was resumed to-day before Mr. F. Lyall, District Magistrate, Alipore. The attendance in Court was large and included several European ladies and gentlemen. The report of the Chemical Examiner howed that no poison was found in the "viscera." f Ross's child. The nurse Flora Mcleod was recalled and closely cross-examined in regard to the knife the alleged black man had in his hand and with which he is said to have stabbed her The nurse further volunteered the statement that she was convinced that the dogs in the house were drugged on the night of the occurrence. The Magistrate intimated that he would give his decision to-morrow morning but expressed his opinion that the child had not been murdered, but had met its death as the result of accidental causes, the nature of which he could not conjecture.

## MAULED BY A PANTHER.

A report, which is yet unconfirmed, reaches us from Khandala of a Shikari accident. It is stated that Lieutenant Morris, I. M. S., at Khandala got khabber of a panther a day or two ago. He went off at once with one cooli and his gun, found the panther in a cave about a mile out from Khandalla, fired, slightly wounded the pather, which sprang out, seized Lieutenant Morris, and mauled him. He, the panther and the cooli fell down the khud. Lieutenant Morris fell about 8 feet only, but the cooli went to the bottom where he was killed.

## ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. STEAMER INVESTIGATOR.

THE Royal Indian Marine Surveying Steamer Investigator, Captain T. H. Heming, R. N., arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo. She left that port on the 25th April, and called at Calicut on the 28th to disembark the officers proceeding to Coonoor for the recess. Owing to a heavy storm at Calicut, however, no communication could be had with the shore, so the vessel left and came direct to Bombay. Since October last, she has been engaged surveying at Cuddapore and Mangalore, afterwards proceeding to Honowar. Thence she proceeded to the East Coast and commenced the survey from Point Kalamere to Kudalore, the Head Quarters being at Negapatam. On the 9th April, Pamban Pass, where a bridge is to be built, was surveyed. On the 20th, the vessel left for Colombo. During the voyage several interesting deep-sea trawls were made and some valuable specimens obtained which will be taken to Calcutta by Captain Macardle, I. M. S., Surgeon Naturalist on board, who has been doing excellent work. The officers will proceed to Coonoor by rail and the vessel will remain in Bombay till October next.

## TO-NIGHT'S CONCERT AT THE BAND-STAND.

Now that the heat has come upon us and makes it too much of an effort to go to the Theatre or Concert Hall, the public should welcome a chance such as they have to-night. To be able to promenade in the moonlight after dinner and listen to one of the finest bands we have had stationed here for some time and also to enjoy the interesting programme of vocal items advertised in our to-day's issue is indeed a luxury. The Band Stand will be enclosed with nine feet kanats. There will be seating accomodation, and ices, coffee and refreshments of all kinds will be obtainable at reasonable rates.

## ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

### RACES NEXT SATURDAY.

Yachts handicap final race for Col. H. W. Boyd's cup to start with time in hand, first yacht sailing at about 2.45 p. m. Course No. 3.

Ship's boats (service rig) race to start at 3 o'clock. Course No.5.

"Tomtit" class ordinary race and 'Tomtit' class handicap final race for Col. Boyd's cup. Start at 3-30 p. m. Course No. 8. followed by No. 13.

Entries for all the above races will close at noon on Friday.

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Candy presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE A. CARON.

Mr. W. R. Hamilton, instructed by Mr. Noble of Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, appeared for the adjudication of Mr. A. Caron, carrying on business as a bootmaker and saddler, at Esplande Road. Counsel said the application was made on behalf of Percy Pocock, a boot and shoemaker to whom the insolvent was indebted. The latter had mortgaged his stock-in-trade to a Mrs. Helen Bvan, of Umballa, and had since left the jurisdiction of the court and proceeded to Europe. The application was granted.

RE RUNGROW ROWJEE REGA.

Mr. Young, for the insolvent, was granted four months' extension of the interim order.

RE KAIKOSHRAO D. KANGA.

Mr. Manker for the insolvent, was granted fourteen days' extension of the interim order.

RE MUNCHERJI MANECKJI GHADIALI.

Mr. Manker was given an extension of the insolvent's interim order with liberty to serve notices, and to amend the schedule.

RE SHAMJI AKKAI AND BHUDOO CHUN.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, was granted leave to amend the schedule.

RE SITARAM SOWLORAM.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, was granted the usua confirmation of the adjudication order against the insolvent.

THE next play which Mr. Charles Wyndham intends producing at his theatre contains two splendid parts for men. Mr. Wyndham, as matter of course, will enact the part most suited to him, and for the other will engage the best talent available. When "Mrs. Dane's Defence" has run its course, however, Mr. Wyndham proposes first to take a short holiday. The roles that he and Miss Ashwell have played so brilliantly have been particularly trying ones, and it is but natural that both actor and actress should stand in need of rest.

## NOTES FROM PARIS.

### ILLNESS OF THE FRENCH PREMIER.

### A DIET OF INSECTS.

PARIS, APRIL 12.

THERE was a marked change for the worse in the condition of M. Waldeck-Rousseau on April 4th. Feverish symptoms were very pronounced, and the patient experienced such great difficulty in breathing as to render sleep impossible. Dr. Gallippe was called in to hold consultation with Dr. Babinski and Professor Poirrier. According to the diagonosis of these gentlemmen there was severe inflamation of the cellular tissue, under the tongue, and the throat was in such a state as to render breathing extremely painful. An operation was at once decided upon. This was performed by Professor Poirrier, whilst the Premier was placed under chloroform. Although this ultimately afforded some relief the state of the patient all day has been such as to require the constant and vigilant attention of his medical advisers. The President of the Republic had decided to go over to the Ministry of the Interior for the Cabinet Council, an unprecedented act of condescension intended to mark M. Loubet's regard and solicitude for M. Waldeck-Rousseau, but owing to the bad news the Council has been put off indefinitely. The malady of the Premier has assumed a somewhat grave character. The trip to Venice will, it is said, be abandoned.

After considerable discussion an agreement has been come to between the conflicting parties at Marseilles to accept the advice of M. Waldeck-Rowsseau. Arrangements are being made for a conference between employers and workmen on the basis of the August convention. M. Grimanelli, Prefect of Les Bouches du Rhone, arrived in Paris to-day to consult with the Government on the precise attitude he should adopt as the principal arbiter in the discussion. In the meantime men are returning to work in increasing numbers, and Marseilles is gradually resuming its normal appearance.

The sudden instructions given to the Russian Admiral to leave the roadstead of Toulon and proceed with his squadron to a Spanish port has damped the enthusiasm which hailed the return visit of the Italian fleet as a triple naval celebration. The meeting of Count von Bulow and Signor Zanardelli was apparently the cause of Russia's sudden fit of discretion Italy and France will be left to make their maritime picnic together. The event is still one of vast commercial importance. Its international character is only adjourned. The Duke of Genoa is by no means a politician. M. Loubet is a constitutional President with none of the wire-pulling tendencies of a Thiers or even a Carnot. For the present, therefore, all speculative comment is superfluous. M. Delcasse is on the whole relieved by the departure of the Russian warships. He and Count Tornielli were apprehensive that the ovations to the Russian Admiral and his officers would have diverted attention from the real guests.

The Thursday of Holy Week in Paris never fails to bewilder an ordinary observer. The flippant Babylon of the boulevards seems to put on some dainty sackcloth and ashes and to proceed to penitential practices, which may savour of formalism but which are hearty and sincere. Notre Dame could not have been more piously thronged when St. Louis venerated the "Grandes Reliques" about which so much has been written. The chief wonder seems to be that on this first "Maundy" of the twentieth century the insignia of the Crusades, without going further back, should draw the same multitude that it did before Louis XVI. was beheaded and after the levelling spasm of the Revolution. The solemnity to-day was just what it was when Henry IV. thought that Paris was well worth a mass. In every church the liturgy was carried out with the same mediaeval splendour. The bells changed out to say that they would be mute till Holy Saturday, and during the afternoon scores of thousands of Parisians visited the "sepulchres," or altars of repose, in which the Sacrament, amid dazzling homage, awaits to-morrow service of the "Presanctified." The Mandatorium, or washing of the feet, is a graceful bit ornate democracy which has something of artistic humanism about it. Meanwhile, the side theatres abandone their 'rosse' programme to produce the Scriptural effusions of Huraucourt, and even the concerts or recitals of to-night and Good, Friday are (saturated with sacred music, from the selections of Saens-Saens, Franck, Bach, Gounod and the Palestrina mosaic of harmony and the more vapid modern composers of motetts and anthems.

A novelty in matrimonial cases is now before the French Law Courts. Count Robert de Pomereu, a deputy, received a letter signed "Lizzie" on March 4, full of indignant reproach, and describing him as a bad husband and a bad father. Utterly at a loss to solve the enigma, he sent a friend to see the lady at Neuilly. The gentleman was shown a marriage certificate, dated April 19, 1892, testifying that the Count had married a Miss Lizzie Barrier, a native of England. The document was duly registered at the French Consulate in New York. The Count now seeks to be extricated from a position which might be awkward if he could not prove that on the date indicated he was himself performing a civil marriage as Mayor at Herom, near Rouen. Miss Barrier appears to have been hoaxed and robbed by a French adventurer.

"Sacre Leonce," M. Pierre Wolff's new comedy at the Palais Royal, is highly amusing and a marked success. The Leonce in question is a young man from Cahors, who comes up to Paris to marry his cousin Mlle. Cecile Debienne. His uncouth appearance frightens the young lady, and the suitor still further puzzles his uncle, M. Debienne by harping on the fact that every page in his life is as white as snow and as pure as a lily. This boasted innocence is not always the prelude to solid marital virtue, and the uncle resolves that Leonce shall see "life" in its most Parisian sense under his own rather loose auspices. The adventures of Leonce and the company of ladies named Mlle. Tototte and Mme. Olga, educate the pupil to such a point that he becomes a wildly elegant boulevardier, with the peculiar points required for that title. The metamorphosis delights Cecile, but the parents now regretfully demand a period of penance before consenting. Leonce, who really loves his pretty cousin all the more because of certain contrasts, soon softens their heart, and the wedding day is fixed. Leonce was well played by M. Lamy, whilst M. Boisselot was the typical bourgeois parent of farcical comedy. As a picture of a hollow fast life with a touch of pathos Mlle. Cheirel was perfect.

A French entomologist, M. Dagin, recommends insects as an article of food. He speaks with authority, having not only read through the whole literature of insect-eating, but having himself tasted several hundreds of species raw, boiled fried, broiled, roasted and hashed. He has even eaten spiders prepared according to the following recipe : "Take a plump spider, remove the legs and skin. Rub over with butter, and swallow." However, he does not recommend them, but this may be prejudice on his part. He states two objectuns to spiders. They are not insects, and they feed on animal food. Cockroaches are a foundation for a delicious soup. M. Dagin follows the recipe given by Senator Testelin in a speech delivered in the Senate on Feb. 12th, 1878: "Pound your cockroaches in a mortar; put in a sieve, and pour in boiling water of beef stock." Connoisseurs prefer this to real bisque. M. Wilfred de Fenvielle, the French scientist, prefers the cockroaches in the larval state. The perfect insect may be shelled and eaten like a shrimp; that way Doctor Gastier, member of the National Assembly of 1848, used to eat them. Caterpillars are a light food of easy digestion. Not only African and American native races but Frenchmen appreciate them. M. de Lalande, astronomer, had dinner every Saturday with the zoologist, Quatremere d'Isjonvalle. Madame d'Isjonvalle knew his taste, collected in the afternoon all the caterpillars she could find in her garden and served them on a plate to her guest. The most popular insect food is the locust. It is eaten fried, dried in the sun, ground in flour, broiled (among the Bedum), boiled in milk (a Morocco recipe), or fried and served with rice as in Madagascar. The Jesuit Father Camboue thinks that locust flour might become popular in Europe as a condiment. Travellers' opinions on locusts differ. Amicis finds they taste like shrimps, Niebuhr like sardines, Livingstone like caviare.

The story of a new Ali Baba, discovered in Paris, is related by the correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." A policeman alighted upon the band of robbers in a literal sense, as, without calling, "Open sesame," he fell through the roof of the cave on to a supper party. The den was situated, of all places, in the foundations of old Mazas prison, now pulled down. The policeman and his comrade were on their beat near the hoarding which encloses the piece of waste ground when they saw two men carrying suspicious-looking bundles pass through an opening in the boards. One of the constables at once followed, while his colleague remained on the pavement. The first policeman soon called out to the second that the two men had mysteriously disappeared, and asked his colleague to join him in the search. Constable No. 2 then went into the waste ground, but when he arrived there not a soul was in sight. His companion had vanished as well as the two presumed burglars. Shouts called forth no response ; there was certainly some witchery at work. With this idea in his mind the policeman bolted, and arrived, panting, at the station with the story of the uncanny disappearance of his fellow-constable. A strong force returned with him to the spot, and a careful search was made of the ground. At last a clue was discovered. One of the policemen came upon a hole half covered with planks, two of which had fallen in. From below shone a light, and sounds of fighting, accompanied by oaths and threats, were heard. The policeman instantly jumped in, and there found the missing member of the force, standing with his back to the wall of a roomy cave, and with revolver in one hand and sword in the other, holding at bay about a dozen armed men and boys and two women. The remaining constables, following one after the other down the hole, soon overpowered the gang in the den. They then had leisure to examine the place. It was scantily furnished with one table, but plentifully stocked with miscellaneous goods. These included ironmongery, porcelain ware, bales of cloth, trinkets, and ornaments of all sorts heaped up in a pile in a corner. Elsewhere was a large assortment of tinned eatables of various kinds, meats, fish, vegetables and fruit. On the table, which was lit by a very handsome wrought-iron candelabra, were the remains of a supper. The inhabitants of the cave, the eldest of whom is twenty, and the youngest thirteen, while the two women of the gang are aged sixteen and eighteen, went quietly on to the police-station, where, with the utmost willingness, they gave all the information desired of them. It appeared that they had settled in the cave exactly that day three months, and were celebrating the occasion by a genteel tinned beef and lobster "swarry," when the intruding policeman fell in upon them. Since the cave-warning they had lived comfortably on the proceeds of shoplifting, obtaining provisions from stores laid out on pavements by grocers, and converting into cash other articles purloined from ironmongers, clothiers, and various dealers. The chief of the gang, who told the story, is the eldest, and goes by the nickname of "The Anarchist."

## A MIRACLE PLAY AT NOAKHALI.

THE Noakhali correspondent of the "Bengalee," writing on the 24th ult., gives an eloquent discription of the tea-party given in honour of Mr. Pennell at Noakhali. After describing the mortification of the people at being refused the Town Hall by Mr. Cargill and the Committee he goes on to say : Not even the wet blanket of the Town Hall Committee could quench the intense ardour of the enthusiasts. You might as well stand in the way of a glacier coming down-hill or a mountain torrent, as try to throw obstacles in their way. The tea-party was held at 5 p. m. in a tent, pitched not far from the main pavilion. Mr. Pennell was the chief guest of the evening. Among others Miss Plasted, of the Mission House; Mr. Marson, Manager of the Courjon Estate; Miss. Marson and baby were present. After the tiffin the guests entered the pavilion where some choice complimentary songs were sung before them. A theatrical performance next followed on a stage, erected for the purpose in a corrugated tin-shed near the pavilion. The piece performed was a prologue, specially composed for the occasion in Bengalee dramatic verse. The first scene opens in heaven and reveals Empress Victoria sitting enthroned, attended by Wisdom and Bliss. Wisdom celebrates the glory of Victoria's earthly empire and enlarges on her heavenly felicity. But Wisdom and Bliss seem to be gloomy and dejected, and Victoria enquires the reason why, which draws from them the answer "Pennell's fate." The Empress, assures her attendents that her son Edward will redress their grievances. At this stage Justice, Mercy, Equality and Frindship enter, singing a song, and present a garland to Victoria. Britannia, Bharatmatta, (the goddess of India) the goddess of the stage now enters. Britannia, moved to pity by Pennell's fate and the inability of her sister to make amends for it presents her to Empress Victoria, who dismissed them all with the assurance that her son Edward will do justice to Pennell. The Empress then presents her own garland to Mercy, Justice, &c., to be given as a present to Pennell. The second scene opens on earth, and introduces Equality, Justice Friendship, and the goddess of India. They sing a song and present the garland presented by Victoria, amid showers of flowers and loud cheers of the audience. After the performance a display of fire-works took place, and the assembly dispersed for the night.

### NOAKHALI NO MORE.

The article continues : But every medal has its obverse and its reverse. Life is one continual toss-penny—heads or tails. Tears alternate with smiles, shadow with sunshine, and union with separation. In obedience to this law of nature, the people were yesterday confronted with the painful and melancholy duty of bidding farewell to Mr. Pennell. Their minds were haunted by blank misgivings of the approaching farewell, Mr. Pennell's mission to England and his subsequent fate. Compared with the noisy and boisterous demonstration of the 17th instant, yesterday's proceedings were characterised by the calmness of despair. According to previous arrangements, Mr. Pennell was to start at 6 p.m. for Ichakhali, the Steamer Station; but as the weather conditions were unfovourable, the programme had to be altered, and the procession started somewhat earlier. Consequently, many were sadly disappointed and could not join the procession. The more enthusiastic of them, however, ran after it and overtook it, although it had the start by many minutes. There were unmistakable indications of an approaching thunderstorm. As the possession advanced, chanting the solemn and mournful farewell song, the wind blew chill and in gusts and dark masses of cloud appeared on the horizon. Slowly and sadly the procession marched to the 3rd mile post, where the final stand was made. The crowd now ranged itself in two parallel lines, with Mr. Pennell's carriage in the middle. The one line led the song and the other took it up. Then amid loud cheers in response to Pennell's health and long life," "Pennell's "reinstatement" the assembly turned back to their homes, casting longing, lingering looks behind.

THE annual report of the Essex County Cricket Club shows the organization to be in a sound condition. As the result of last year's operations, it has been found possible to carry to the capital account a balance of £349. The receipts included £2,029 by subscriptions, and £1,854 in gate-money. At the end of the year there were 1,799 gentlemen and 155 ladies members of the club. Practice will commence on the 20th inst. Alfred Shaw, R. Peel, and A. Trott have been engaged to coach the eleven and specially selected players. Carpenter is to have a benefit this year, and has selected the match against Lancashire on July 18 and following days. Mr. C. McGahey has been appointed assistant-secretary of the club in place of Mr. F. G. Bull, resigned. The annual general meeting will be held in the Pavilion at Leyton on the 24th inst.

In the Rue de Vert, Paris, a widow, who is going blind, lived with her eldest son, a paralytic cripple, her second son, Maurice, who is an excellent workman, having been taken away for military service. The woman had the greatest difficulty in obtaining enough food for her helpless son and herself, and often deplored the absence of Maurice, who always earned enough money to keep the little family going. After a particularly keen pinch of poverty during the late cold and inclement weather the woman broke down and bitterly complained at the inhumanity of the conscription laws which compelled Maurice to join the army, though he would be exempt if he had been the elder son. She went out to seek work, and on her return found that her crippled son had, soon after departure, managed to throw himself from a window and kill himself. He left a brief note stating that when he was dead Maurice would be discharged from the Army, and the mother would thus be freed from a recurrence of the troubles of the past. The man fell from a third storey window, and was killed at once.

## THE S. S. SOBRAON.

### WARSHIPS TO HER ASSISTANCE.

THE P & O Superintendent at Bombay learns by telegram from Hongkong that the P. & O. Company's steamer "Coromandel" has arrived with pumps and divers at Tungyung Island where the "Sobraon" has gone ashore. H. M. S. "Humber" and "Daphne" are stading by the steamer and H. M. S. "Hermione" has left Hongkong to assist. The coal is being discharged and the water pumped out and there is a hope of saving her with the assistance of the vessels named if the weather continues fine. All the silk, baggage and parcels have been forwarded by the s s "Irene" which is expected at Hongkong to-morrow (Thursday).

## THE INDIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the Indian Mining Association was held in Calcutta on Monday, Mr. R Ashton presiding. In the course of his speech the Chairman said : "It has been a year of great vigour and expansion in the coal trade. Expansion means pressure against outside forces, and it follows it has been a year of hard work to this Association. Mining legislation has been the question which has taken the foremost place in our work during the past twelve months, and the Bill which has been so discussed is now an Act. Whatever we think of it I think that we may all agree to wish it luck—anyway do our best to make it a success. Its success will depend not so much on Government as on those in charge of the coal industry itself. I think the time has come when we may desist from controversy, frankly accept the invitation which Government has given us, and join hands in a combined effort to make wise rules for the benefit of the Workers. I think we have to acknowledge very fair and open treatment by the present Viceroy's Government in the matter of this legislation." The speaker then referred to two subjects of importance "One is," he said, "the doubt which was thrown on my statement that as a rule in the coal districts labour was as happily employed underground as on the surface, and that underground work was often preferred us affording a refuge from the inclemency of the weather. Epigrams will not kill facts and this is a fact which is known to all of you here. Within the last two months I have had one case of women actually refusing to do easy work on the surface because they said the sun burned their skins, although the alternative was working in a deep pit which is being worked back to one shaft prior to abandonment. In quite a number of reports which have come before me I have seen words such as these. We have had plenty of labour underground. Surface labour is short, or: We had great difficulty with labour, particularly surface labour. However, ex-parte statements are not of much value either one side or on the other. The speaker then criticised Mr. Reader's statements as to malpractices in the coal trade, and passed on to the connection of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway with the Jherria Coalfields, and regretted that in these days of stress and vast expenditure one method or adding to the wealth of the country was being definitely postponed.

Mr. H. Macleod also addressed the meeting.

## THE "HEALTHINESS" OF AHMEDNAGAR.

THE following is the full text of the *Englishman's* articles on Ahmednagar, to which attention has been called :—

There appears to be very strong foundation for the complaint that Ahmednagar is not a healthy place for Europeans, and that the Boer prisoners should not have been located there. It appears from the "Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for 1899," the latest available, that among the European troops located at Ahmednagar the death-rate per thousand of average strength was 18·01, against a common average for all stations of 12·75. Similarly the ratio of "constantly sick" was 95.1, against a common average of 73.0. In differentiating between healthy and unhealthy stations, the Report apparently makes a distinction between cantonments with a strength of 1,000 and smaller cantonments. On page 16 we find the following statement : "The highest ratios among the large garrisons with a strength of over 1,000 were those of Peshawar (21·59), Lucknow, Umballa, and Bangalore (17.35). The first three were also on this black list in 1898." As shown above the Ahmednagar ratio lies between that of Peshawar and the other stations on the Sanitary Commissioner's black list. And it would have appeared on the black list as the most unhealthy station in India after Peshawar, but for the fact that the number of white troops located there at the time of writing the report was under 1,000. But the white garrison, as it consists of one battalion of infantry and a battery of artillery, must be very close on 1,000. Indeed if the corps were up to their full strength the garrison would number about 1,250. It is, therefore, by what is probably the merest accident—a single man short, perhaps—that Ahmednagar has been placed outside the Sanitary Commissioner's calculations in dealing with the health of the various cantonments.

A further study of the Sanitary Commissioner's figures reveals the extraordinary and, we must add, unpleasant fact that the disease from which the troops in Ahmednagar suffered most was enteric—the very sickness which has played such havoc in South Africa and of which the Boers entertain such fears. The average admission rate from enteric in the British Army in India is 5-14, and the death-rate 3-1. The figures for Ahmednagar are 66-0 and 10-80 respectively. The possibility that some mistake may have occurred in the gathering and printing of these statistics is put out of court by the fact that the outbreak of enteric fever at Ahmednagar is the subject of remark in the body of the Sanitary Commissioner's report, wherein are quoted the remarks of a medical officer, whose name is not given regarding the prevailing insanitary conditions. In the face of these facts it is not surprising that the Dutch papers should be getting angry. What is astonishing is that Lord George Hamilton should have met a question on the subject with the off-hand remark that he had never heard that Ahmednagar was unhealthy for the British troops stationed there. Doubtless he had not, but the slightest enquiry would have elicited the fact that Ahmednagar is probably for white people the most unhealthy station in India after Peshawar. The question then arises as to who is responsible for the selection of this place as a prisoners' camp. The pro-Boers will doubtless say that the thing was deliberately done. One need not go as far as that, but there has been most grievous bungling, a most lamentable lack of enquiry and oversight. Somebody suggested Ahmednagar and somebody else, who, like Lord George Hamilton, "had never heard," approved and set in motion the necessary machinery. The only thing to be done now is the removal of the camp to a station which is not on the black list and cannot be called a death trap. Lord Curzon should look into the matter himself, for our reputation as an honest foe is at stake. The Boers doubtless did not treat their prisoners very well in many cases, especially with regard to such matters as sanitation and the risk of disease. But we do not profess to be Boers.

## THE EXTENSION OF CALCUTTA.

THE extension of Calcutta Southward, the removal of the insanitary bustis that once disfigured the finest residential portion of the town, and the erection of new and magnificent buildings have recently been proceeding with such extraordinary rapidity that we shall shortly be able to speak not only of Greater Calcutta but of New Calcutta. It is especially a matter of congratulation that the bustis, which clung, fungus like, to the main streets, and gave Calcutta so bad a name among visitors and tourists, are coming down. At one time there was scarcely a street in the block between Park Street and Lower Circular Road which did not contain collections of these unsavoury huts. At the present moment nearly all the streets are clear. A large portion of the worst busti, that which fronted on Theatre Road and Camac Street, is now being pulled down, and doubtless the whole of it will go as soon as the lease of the present tenants expires. Again, Bamun Busti, which gives its name to one of the most aristocratic wards in Calcutta, is on its last legs. The huts lying between Ballygang, Circular Road and Lansdowne Road were pulled down recently, and the process of demolition is extending westward. These improvements are, however, not due to the Municipality but to private enterprise. The very insanitary busti near the north entrance to the Docks has been partly cleared away, we understand, by the Port Commissioners, and further south the Bengal-Nagpur Railway has taken up and cleared an enormous area, which was formerly packed with huts of the most primitive description with no system of ventilation or drainage. The inhabitants of the reclaimed areas have gone down still further south where, though they are further from their work, hut rent is cheaper and there is more room in which to live and breathe.—*Englishman.*

## BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday morning in the Corporation Hall, Mr. D. E. Wacha presiding.

DR. VIEGAS RE-ELECTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The Secretary, Mr. M. N. Wadia, at the outset, read a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, notifying that Mr. Abdul Karim Noor Mahomed Suleman and Dr. A. G. Viegas had been elected members of the new Municipal Corporation at the contested fresh election of B (Mandvi) ward, which was held on Friday last.

The announcement of the election was received with loud applause.

Mr. Rahimtulla M. Sayani then proposed that the letter from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust dated 1st of April 1901, requesting that steps be taken to elect a Trustee in place of Dr. Viegas, who had ceased to be a Councillor, be recorded ; that the election of a Trustee in place of Dr. Viegas be now proceeded with and that on this occasion votes be taken by a show of hands.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition and it was carried.

Mr. R. M. Sayani next moved that Dr. A. G. Viegas be elected a Trustee of the Bombay City Improvement Trust. Mr. Sayani said that a few weeks ago, they had been in a very awkward position. But he was glad that the Corporation had come to the conclusion that Dr. Viegas should be asked to go back to the electors of the Mandvi ward. No doubt, Dr. Viegas had his time of trouble, but every thing was done with the best of intentions, and the whole matter had now ended well. He believed that there was not a single Councillor in the Corporation, who was not delighted at seeing Dr. Viegas returned (applause) by the ratepayers. The speaker did not like to say anything further, because the present election should take place before 12 noon to-day. He had very great pleasure in moving his proposition. (Applause).

Sir Bhalchandra said that he had very great pleasure in seconding the proposition, pleasure because there was a great deal of anxiety felt on account of Dr. Viegas, who had gone through a period of very great trouble. But they should thank God that every thing had ended well. They missed Dr. Viegas during all that troublous times. He was glad to see that the merits of Dr. Viegas had been thoroughly recognised by the ratepayers of Mandvi ward, and he (Sir Bhalchandra) wished that it had been equally recognised on a former occasion by the Corporation. He would not, however, allude to that incident at all. He wished to say one word with regard to the election. He must pay a tribute to Rao Bahadur V. R. Vandekar on this occasion for the help which he had rendered to Dr. Viegas. Because had it not been for his (Mr. Vandekar's) generosity and foresightedness, the speaker thought Dr. Viegas would have been lost to the Corporation this time. Mr. Vandekar withdrew his candidature in time and assisted Dr. Viegas, and the speaker was glad that Dr. Viegas had again succeeded in retaining his seat in the Corporation (Loud and prolonged cheers).

Dr. N. H. Sukhia wished to inquire as to what would happen if one of the candidates, declared not elected, went to a court of law.

Mr. S. D. Khote and Mr. James MacDonald rose to a point of order, and asked if Dr. Sukhia could enter into irrelevant matters.

The President ruled Dr. Sukhia out of order, stating that it was not the business before the meeting. Everything ought to be done in accordance with the rules of the Corporation.

The propsition being put to the vote was adopted amidst loud cheers.

TRIBUTE TO THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

Sir Bhalchandra said that before they adjourned, he would like to say a few words with regard to the Municipal Commissioner, who was now going on furlough for one year. He thought that it was but fair that they should thank the Commissioner, Mr. Harvey, for his very valuable services to the Corporation. Mr. Harvey had been one of the best Municipal Commissioners. His ability, straight forwardness, and zeal for the interest of the Corporation had been simply unsurpassed, and his services to the Corporation in connection with the purchase of the Tramway question would always remain as one of the best features of his administration. He (the speaker) would not take up their time, as he knew they were all anxious to go away, but he would say that their best thanks were due to Mr. Harvey for his able services to the Corporation and they all hoped that he would return to his duties with renewed strength and vigour (applause.)

The President : I cordially join in all that has been said by Sir Bhalchandra.

The proceedings then terminated.

## MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee held yesterday, Mr. T. W. Cuffe presided, and there were also present Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. H. G. Gell, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. G. Lund, Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. Hajee Yoosuff, Mr. Kursetjee N. Wadia, and Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, C.I.E.

METERS FOR THE MUNICIPALITY.

The Commissioner informed the committee that, in response to the invitations of tenders for the supply of meters, sluice valves, etc., he had received four tenders as follows :—

Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee and Co., Rs. 14,221. Messrs. Goolamalli Jewaji and Co., Rs 14,283 Messrs John Fleming and Co., Rs. 14,601 ; Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Rs. 14,993.

As recommended by the Commissioner, the lowest tender of Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee and Co., was accepted at rates aggregating Rs. 14, 221, plus. Rs, 1,422 for contingencies,

WALKESHWAR ROAD AND KHOTE FOOTPATH.

With regard to a previous enquiry of the Committee, the Commissioner wrote to them that the Walkeshwar Road and the Khote footpath belonged to the Municipality, The Khote foot-path was constructed in 1832 at the expense of the Municipality,

ACTING MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The committee recorded a Government resolution appointing Mr. W. D. Shephard acting Municipal Commissioner during the absence of Mr. W. L. Harvey on furlough, on a salary of Rs. 2,500 per month.

FILTHY BUFFALOE SHEDS.

The committee recorded a letter from Mr. M. E. De Souza and 21 others—stating that the buffalo sheds in Nana Shankershet's Wady are allowed by the owner (who is a member of the Corporation) to remain in a "flagrantly filthy state" ; that the number of buffaloes kept therein has increased from 400 to almost double the number; and that just contiguous to these sheds is a chawl, an inspection of which will reveal in what an insanitary condition it is, and requesting that measures may be taken to remove the nuisance.

The Commissioner in his letter on the above subject tated:—"With reference to the Standing Committee's resolution of the 9th January 1901, forwarding for remarks a copy of a letter from Mr. M. E. DeSouza and others regarding the insanitary condition of certain buffalo sheds in Nana Shankerset's Wady and of a chawl in their vicinity, I have the honour to state that the owner of the stables has been requested to bring into practical use the water pipes he has laid for flushing out the drain channel and floors of the stables each day. If this is done and more men employed to keep the stables clean the nuisance complained of will be abated. If the owner fails to comply with the Municipal requirements in these respects the license for the current year will not be renewed."

HALALKHORE TAX.

The Committee considered a letter to the Corporation, dated the 24th April 1901, from Messrs. Muljee and Raghovjee, Solicitors, on behalf of their client, Mr. Cursetji Jamsetji Setna, the mortgagee in possession of properties situate at Foras Road bearing Ward Nos. 2984, 2985, 2987, 2988 and 2989—stating that the net assessed value of the properties is Rs. 3,090; that upto the 31st, March, 1900 the usual halalkhore tax at 3 per cent. was levied threon, but that from the 1st of April, 1900 bills for special halalkhore service at Rs. 58-6-5 per mensem have been presented ; that this tax together with the general and water taxes amounts to Rs.1,234 11-10 i.e. nearly 40 per cent. of the net assessed value ; that their client has to pay moreover the fazandari income tax and the premium for insurance; and that owing to a large portion of the properties remaining unoccupied, the yearly income does not actually come up to the net assessed value. Stating further that one of these properties is a house which has separate privies and that they cannot understand why that should be included in the special service. Remarking that the Halalkhore tax of 3 per cent. has been fixed having regard to the total cost for rendering such service; that the Legislature never intended that the Municipality should make profit out of it ; and that the "large" premises in respect of which the Comissioner has the power to fix the Holalkhore tax at a special rate are not premises with a large area, but premises yielding a large revenue. stating that the Assessor was addressed in the matter, but that no reply has yet been received, requesting that the matter may be given best consideration,

The letter was referred to the Commissioner for report.

COMPLIMENT TO THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The chairman said that as it was the last time the Municipal Commissioner would be present at the meeting of the Standing Committee, he availed himself of the opportunity of saying a few words about him. He thought he was expressing the views both of the members of the Corporation and those of the Standing Committee when he offered to Mr. Harvey, the Muncipal Commissioner, who was going on a year's furlough, their most hearty congratulations for the very able and constrenuously successful manner in which he conducted his duties during the last two years and upwards. He felt certain that he was re-echoing the sentiments of the Corporation as well as the Standing Committee that they one and all hoped to see him return among them with renewed health and vigour to be able to undertake the duties of his office (Applause).

Mr. Harvey in briefly thanking the chairman and members of the Standing Committee for their kindly sentiments, observed that the Municipal work suited him so well that he hoped to be able to return to the duties of his office at the expiry of the period of his leave (Hear, hear and applause).

The Committee then adjourned.

## PLAGUE RIOT IN CALCUTTA.

### PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

What proved to be a serious disturbance in Calcutta, attended with the commission of a serious assault upon Dr. Hossack and his staff connected with the plague section of the Health Officer's Department was brought to light on Saturday afternoon at the Court of Mr. Abdur Rahim, Northern Division Presidency Magistrate, before whom Hukum Chand and four other Marwaris were placed 0n their trial on charges of assault and causing hurt by means of dangerous weapons. Mr. Hume, Government Solicitor, conducted the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Manuel, with Mr. Agurwallah, appeared on behalf of the first defendant. The other defendants were represented by M. N. L, Dey and Babu Gonnesh Chunder Mukerjee.

Mr Hume in opening the case said that there were five accused in the case and another had absconded. He then pointed out that Dr. Hossack was working under the Palgue Act and that such officers had power of enquire into suspected plague cases. On the 13th of Apreil a boy aged about 11 years died in a house in Kallakar Street and orders mere givan to disinfect the place after an enquiry had been made in the case. Owing to some objections being raised Dr Hossack and his staff with a gang of coolies had gone down to the house on the morning of the 25th instant in order to disinfect the roon of the deceased lad, who had died from suspected plague. While there Dr. Hossack and his staff were assaulted with wooden bedposts and stout wooden legs of furniture. Mr. Hume here exhibited a sola topee of Dr. Hossack, with the top portion bent in through the blows of a wooden club. Dr. Hossack had put up his sola topee to guard against the blows that were levelled against him. He had entered the house to enterfere on behalf of his men who were being resisted in the execution of their duty. Mr. Hume in conclusion tendered a copy of the "Gazette" containing the Plague Regulations.

Dr. S. Bose.—I am employed as District Medical Inspector under the Calcutta Corporation, under the Plague Act. My district is No. 1; South Kallakar Street is my district. My duties are to inquire into suspected plague cases as marked in the book at the burning ghat. Dr. Pettifer was my medical officer on the 25th April. He has gone on leave for a few days. On that day I got orders from Dr. Pettifer. The orders were given in writing. I went to enquire as to the cause of death of a boy named Kullu aged about 11 years in Kallakar Street. I met Jumna Dass there. He gave me some infromation: It was not a saeistastory one and so I made a report. Jumna Dass told me that the boy died of high fever. He

The following evidence was then placed on record pleaded his inability to give me full particulars of the case. He then gave me the boy's father's address in Hookaputtee. I made a note of all this. Then I went to the shop of Bhanjee Ram Juggernath. I found Juggernath, the father of the deceased. He gave me some informations. In consequence of the information I sent a written report to Dr. Pettifer. I I can produce the report later on. On the morning of the 25th of April I got some information from my headclerk. Mr. S. Singh. After this I went to No. 2, Kallakar Street, to enquire into the causes of the objection raised to disinfecting the room. After my enquiry I made a written report to Dr. Hossack. (The report was here produced. Mr. Manuel objected to the report going in as it was not evidence against the accused. Mr. Hume submitted that on this report Dr. Hossack went to the scene of the occurrence. The Magistrate decided to take in this report subject to the objection raised by Mr. Manuel. That same day about 1 p. m. I went to 2, Kallakar Street, with Dr. Hossack. I saw Jumna Dass Babu. I asked him to show us the room where the deceased died. He then brought up the zenana question. Jumna Dass objected to us going into the room, on the ground that the male members were at the time absent. We asked Jumna Dass to send for the male members. As no one turned up, after waiting for about half an hour, we went away, leaving word with Jumna Dass that we would disinfect the room on the following morning and for him to make the necessary arrangements. I then went to office and gave certain orders to Dr. S. C. Mukerjee. He is a Disinfecting Officer. I gave orders to disenfect No. 2, Kallakar Street on the next day. About 7 A. M. on the 25th I came to 2, Kallakar Street. direct from my house. I found some of my disinfecting coolies standing there. I did not find S. C, Mukerjee there. I then went to Jumna Dass and Madho Babu to make arrangements for disinfection, telling them that we should come back within half an hour. I don't remember having seen any of the defendants on that occasion. I mee Dr. Hossack at the junction of Shama Bhai's Lane and Cotton Street. I then went with him to 2, Kallakar's Street. We found our disinfecting gang standing there, but S. C. Mukerjee was there. Dr. Hossack then told our gang to bring their buckets and other materials and appliances and follow us. Madho Babu led us inside the house. He called to Inspector Mukerjee who was upstairs, to come down. On the first floor we met Dr. Mukerjee and then we went to the thir floor with Madho Badu, who headed us. We went to the room of the deceased. Dr. Hossack first saw the room and its contents. He told the inmates to vacate the room. Hookum Chand, the first accused, was there. I did not notice any other of the accused said there the first accused that if distinfecting must be done only the floor of the room must be disinfected, and that even this must be done by his (defendant's) ownmen. Besides the first accused there were six or seven other persons in the verandah and three or four persons in the room. Dr. Hossack ordered the persons in the room to "hurry up" in vacating the room. They were doing it and then stopped. I went into the room. They objected to my going in with my shoes. I did not take off my shoes. Then Dr. Hossack entered the room. I thought it a disgrace to take off my shoes and enter the room. There is a restriction to entering with bare feet a room, as plague germs are likely to get into the feet and thus cause infection. Hukam Chand asked Dr. Hossack to show his authority. Dr. Hossack handed his card to him and then ordered ten coolies to get on. One coolie entered with Dr. Hossack and somebody pushed me out of the room. I don't know who did it. I ordered my coolies to get in. Just then Hukun Chand ordered Marosala logue ko!" Somebody gave me a slap on my left cheek. I entered the room. Men began to abuse us and strike at us. About (20) people beat us. The fifth man beat me. Inspector Mukerjee and Dr. Hssack were also beaten. My coolies were also beaten. They snatched away one of our syrings and two buckets. They beat us with fists—No. 5 struck me with his fists (points to him.) Then we all fled from the place. Hukun Chund was present all the while beating was going on. He was on the move to and fro. There was quite a confussion there at the time. We afterwards reported the matter at thana.

Cross-examination was reserved.

Following the examination of one of the injured coolies, the case was adjourned to the 14th proximo the defendants being enlarged on bail.

Mr. Nathaniel Topp, a Liverpool merchant, has sent to the "Liverpool Daily Post" a cheque for £100, which he specifies shall be paid to the senior or commanding officer of a company or squadron which succeeds in capturing De Wet. Mr. Topp formerly gave £50 to the British soldier who first entered Mafeking at the relief.

The idea of domestic servants holding a meeting in Hyde Park to ventilate their grievances against "missus" would have seemed grotesque to an older generation, says the "Westminster" and the fact that an ex-butler had taken the chair and a housemaid had made a speech would have produced apoplexy, spasms, and other dire ailments in the parlour. But things have changed, and we actually recognise nowadays that it is not a very monstrous thing for a maid to inquire into the character of the mistress before she takes a place. Certainly the meeting of servants in Hyde Park produced some very sensible discussion, and attention was drawn to the necessity for some supervision of the registry offices, many of which appear to flourish by disappointing and in some cases impartially deluding both employer and servant. A resolution was passed thanking the Camberwell Council for taking up the register-offices question and appealing to other municipal bodies to interest themselves n the matter.

**Valuable Discovery for the Hair.**—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

## BOMBAY TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.

The following letter has been forwarded to Sir Bhalchandra Krishna in reply to a memorial to Government sent by the Second Bombay Temperance Conference:—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th April, 1901.

From the Honourable Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, I.C.S. Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay. To Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavdekar, Kt., L. M., J. P. President of the Second Bombay Temperance Conference.

Sir,—With reference to your letter, dated 20th September last, forwarding a memorial from the Second Bombay Temperance Conference, I am directed to request that the memorialists may be informed that the subject of their first Resolution has been already fully considered by Government in dealing into their previous memorials and that Government are convinced that ample care is taken to prevent the opening of a liquor shop without the knowledge of the residents of the locality. The Memorialists in their petition have not taken into account the beating of "bataki," which is still the most effective means of proclamation, nor of the local enquiries invariably made by the Abkari Officers. The Governor in Council has however directed that notices posted in the Collector's Office and in the vicinity of the proposed shop should be printed for the town and Island of Bombay in Marathi and Gujarati and elsewhere in the local vernacular as well as in English.

2. With reference to the second Resolution Government do not consider that it would be justifiable to prohibit by law the employment of women in an occupation which is in itself perfectly reputable.

3. As regards the 3rd Resolution the Governor in Council concurs with the Conference that it is desirable to prevent the sale of liquor to the young. Government however are so far without evidence that children of this age obtain liquor for themselves and as has been previously pointed out, there would be difficulty in applying any penal provision owing to the difficulty of ascertaining children's ages in this country.

4. The Governor in Council is unable to perceive the necessity for the suggestion contained in the fourth Resolution. The holders of Refreshment Room licenses stand on a different footing from liquor shop keepers.

5. The request contained in the 5th Resolution that applications for licences should be made at stated intervals approximating to the licensing sessions of the United Kingdom, appears to be based on an incorrect analogy. Apart from the difference in the conditions of the two countries, the granting of licenses is in the United Kingdom in the hands of unpaid officials, whether town magistrates or justices who can only be expected to meet at intervals. In India, the Executive in the person of the Collector deals with licenses, and the latter officer is able at all times to take up the work that comes before him. The advantage which the memorialists desire to secure would appear to consist in the notice given to objectors; but reasonable opportunity for objection is in the opinion of the Governor in Council already given by the procedure in force. On the other hand the result of the institution of such sessions would probably be that numerous applications would be submitted at one time and would not be treated with the same care, as in the opinion of the Governor in Council is accorded to the individual applications now received. For those reasons the Governor in Council is unable to approve of the suggestion contained in this resolution.

6. As regards the sixth Resolution, it appears that the Collector of Bombay has not always given written replies to petitions of objection to the grant of licenses. This is contrary to the standing rules for dealing with petitions and the Collector has been requested to inform petitioners in future of his order in the case of the grant of a new or transferred license whether the licenses be granted or refused. When as is usually the case the petition has been signed by more than one person, the intimation will be given only to the first signatory. It does not however seem to be the case as would appear from the memorialists' petition that any appeals made to the Commissioner against the Collector's order have been rejected on the ground of their being too late.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) J. MUIR MACKENZIE,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Henry Stafford Baron Northcote of Exter, C. B., Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

The humble memorial of the Second Bombay Temperance Conference, respectfully showeth—

1. That the memorialists of your Excellency in Council are delegates sent by 19 Teperance and kindred organisations in active sympathy with the cause of Temperance in the Town and Island of Bombay to a Conference convened by the Bombay Temperance Council in Bombay on the 13th and 14th December, 1899, with a view to consider and make the necessary representations on certain phases of the Abkari Administration of this Presidency. After patient and careful deliberation, the Conference passed a number of Resolutions and authorised their President to approach your Excellency in Council with the following representation based on those Resolutions.

2. The First Resolution passed by the Conference runs as follows:—"Seeing that the means taken to inform residents in the vicinity of a place where it is contemplated to open a liquor shop, that an application on the subject has been made, do not effectually serve the intended purpose, this Conference is of opinion that the Government should be moved to direct that all applications made to the Collector for new licenses, renewals, transfers, removals, change of class &c., of all liquor-shops under whatever name; be published in certain English and Vernacular newspapers to be specified by the Government, and that the notices put up in the Collector's office, as well as those on the proposed premises and its vicinity, should be in the English and Vernacular languages, like the police notifications issued before the Mohorrum.

This resolution bears on the subject of the procedure followed on an application being made to the Collector for a new licence for the sale of liquor or for the renewal, transfer, &c of an old one. In connection with this resolution it may be considered expedient to draw the attention of your Excellency in Council to the system in force at present. Whenever such an application is made to the Collector, a notification is put up in the Collector's office, and copies of it are posted on the proposed premises and in its vicinity. These notifications are in the English language, which a great many of the people do not understand. Secondly, they are put up on trunks of trees, telegraph posts, &c, that may happen to be near. Besides, these notifications are put up so very high that it is almost impossible to read them. These measures though they satisfy the letter of the law yet the Conference venture to think, do not adequately or effectually serve the purpose for which they were evidently intended; hence the memorialists of your Excellency in Council respectfully beg to suggest that these notifications should be published in the Vernacular languages as in the case of police notifications and also announced in the public papers as is the case in the United Kingdom and in many of the Colonies.

3. The Second Resolution runs as follows:—"That this Conference is of opinion that the employment of bar-maids in liquor-shops should be prohibited by legislation as in South Australia."

The evils that this Resolution seeks to remedy are so flagrant and so rampant and have been admitted on so many hands that the Conference respectfully beg to suggest now that the attention of the Government has been formally drawn to them, that the evil may be dealt with effectually by a short act of the legislature on the subject which it is hoped will not be in the distant future. It is needless to mention that such an act exists in the colony of South Australia.

4. The Third Resolution runs as follows:—That this Conference is of opinion that the Government should be approached with a view to amend the Abkari Act by the introduction of a section prohibiting, under a penalty, the sale of liquors to children under thirteen.

It is admitted on all hands that the future of a nation depends upon the training given to the youth of the country. Bearing this great principal in mind Her Majesty's Commissioners, appointed to inquire into the operation and administration of the laws relating to the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, in the United Kingdom, have in their Final Reports unanimously recommended (1) the prohibition of the sales of any kind of intoxicant to children under the age of 16; and (2) the raising of the penalties now imposed for knowingly serving children under age. If the necessity of passing such a law could be felt in the United Kingdom, it is also, your Excellency's memorialists humbly submit, applicable with all the greater force to the present circumstances of India. With this object in view, the President of the Bombay Temperance Council put a question, at a meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th March, 1898, and your Excellency's predecessor vouchsafed to give a very sympathetic and encouraging reply to the same. Encouraged by this reply, the Conference took the matter up for consideration, and passed a resolution praying for the amendment of the Abkari Act by the introduction of a section prohibiting, under a penalty, the sale of liquors to children under the age of 13; and your Excellency-in-Council's humble memorialists pray that the Government will be graciously pleased to adopt the necessary steps for the amendment indicated above.

The Fourth Resolution runs as follows:—That this Conference suggests that the name of the actual licencee of every Refreshment Room, where liquor is sold by retail, should be displayed on a signboard, to be placed in a prominent position in front of the room, as in the case of ordinary liquor-shops."

It will be seen that the Conference in passing this Resolution do not ask for any very drastic measure of reform. They are unable to understand why the keepers of places for the sale of intoxicants under the name of Refreshments should have their names kept in the back ground, while those of the other liquor-sellers as well as keepers of eating houses. are exhibited on a notice-board placed in front of their shops. It is a suggestion to which, it is hoped, the Government will be graciously pleased to give their favourable consideration.

The Fifth Resolution runs as follows:—"That this Conference is of opinion that all applications to the Collector for new licenses should be directed to be made only at certain tregular intervals, say, once a quarter, as in the United Kingdom, and not on any and every day as is the case here at present."

This Resolution bears on the subject of holding what might be called an "Abkari Sessions" at stated periods. The reform sought to be achieved by legislation on the lines of the Resolution is based on the system of licensing as it exists in the United Kingdom; and the humble memorialists of your Excellency-in-Council believe that as it deals justly with the interests of the Government, the applicant for the license and the general public, the Government will be graciously pleased to take suitable action in the matter.

The Sixth Resolution is as follows:—"That this Conference respectfully approaches the Government with a request that they will be pleased to direct that written replies be sent within a reasonable time after their receipt by the Collector to all protests made against the establishment of a liquor-shop, to enable the objectors, if dissatisfied, to appeal to the Commissioner in time; and that a sufficient interval say, a month, should take place between the granting and the confirmation of a new licence."

In connection with this Resolution, the Conference regret very much to have to bring to the notice of your Excellency-in-Council the fact that parties making representations to the Collector against the opening of a liquor shop, invariably get no reply; and in the absence of a reply they are unable to move further in the matter. In fact the opening of the shop in an unwilling neighbourhood is the only intimation that the objectors receive; and if they then appeal to Commissioner, they are too often informed that they are "late." Thus the right of protesting against the opening of a liquor-shop so graciouly accorded to the people by the Government, the memorialists of your Excellency-in-Council respectfully submit, virtually remains a dead letter.

In conclusion, the memorialists of your Excellency-in-Council respectfully beg leave to submit that many of the reforms suggested in the memorial to be introduced in the excise administration of this Presidency, are based on the lines of the law of Great Britain on the subject; and the Conference hope that your Excellency-in-Council will be graciously pleased to take such action in the matter as may be deemed desirable by the Government.

## FATAL ACCIDENT TO A EUROPEAN.

### DEATH FROM A GUN-SHOT WOUND.

We much regret to announce that Mr. David MacMath, the second son of Mr. J. MacMath, Travelling Inspector, C. G. R., died this morning as the result of an accident gun-shot wound at Nanuoya. The young man, who was employed as a fireman, obtained leave for a week and proceeded to join his mother, who had gone up to Nanuoya with her family for a change. This morning Mr. MacMath, who is in Colombo, received the sad intelligence by wire. Full details of the accident have not been received but from the telegrams it appears that young MacMath, who went out shooting this morning fell from a rock with the gun in his hand. The charge went off and he received the contents in his thigh. The accident occurred about three-quarters of a mile from the station, and he was brought into Nanuoya, when all that was possible was done by the medical officer at the station but the hemorrhage could not be arrested and the case ended fatally. Dr. Woutersz was telegraphed for from Nuwara Eliya, but before he could arrive the worst had happened. The deceased was only 18 years of age and was of very steady habits and would have worked his way up in the department had his life been spared.

The body will be brought down by the night mail train for interment in Colombo. The "cortege" will leave the Colombo Terminus at 7 a.m. to-morrow. We extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved parents.

Nanuoya, April 23th.

Railway Travelling Inspector MacMath's son, David, when out shooting this morning appears to have slipped and fallen on a rock, his gun going off, and the charge passing through his left thigh. The sad intelligence was brought to Dr. Bulner, who, with Messrs. Ogilvie, Roper, Tyler, Johnpulle, and Perera proceeded to the spot and did all they could, but the unfortunate young man passed away within an hour. The accident happened at Glassaugh estate, half a mile from the railway station. The body was trollied up to the deceased's mother's residence. Mr. MacMath has also been wired to. Arrangements are being made to remove the corpse to Colombo by the down mail to-night. Great sympathy is felt with the bereaved parents. The inquest takes place this evening. The deceased was an apprentice in the railway, and came up last week on a visit to his mother, sister, and brothers. He was a promising youth, and of an amiable disposition.—"Times of Ceylon" (April 26.)

## THE RAJAH OF SARAWAK.

### NARROW ESCAPE FROM SHIPWRECK.

The "Sarawak Gazette" gives particulars of a recent mishap which befel the "Zahora," which had the Rajah of Sarawak on board at the time. It appears that, on the 15th March, the Rajah left Kuching in the "Zahora" for Batang Lupar and Sibu, the weather being rainy and thick. At half-past twelve the vessel was off the Si Bandi sands and a course was then steered for outside Burong Island, which was 15 miles distant, Nandak, the native captain, who has been on the same route some scores of times, was in charge and the Rajah did not concern himself in the navigation of the vessel on such a short voyage. Instead of reducing speed at about 2 o'clock when the distance to Burong Island would have been run, the captain stood on at full speed, over twelve miles an hour, without sounding or taking any precautions, the result being that at about 3 o'clock the vessel struck on hard sand and heeled over about forty degrees, but with the roll of the sea she righted. The Rajah rushed on to the bridge and had the engines reversed, and with a rising swell she moved slowly astern, her bow and stern striking very hard each time she pitched, so much so that all were obliged to hold on by both hands to prevent themselves from falling. When the water deepened a little the engines were put ahead and she moved slightly with the aid of the swell, and her head moved round to seaward. After another ten minutes of anxiety, in expectation that every time she bumped a plate would be started, she floated. The wells were sounded and found to be dry. The mist was so heavy that land could not be seen, and so the "Zahora was steered west, and into deep water again. After about 20 minutes the low land lying between Saribas and Batang Lupar was sighted, and thus the vessel had overrun her distance about 12 miles, and it was off the mouth of the former that she struck; afterwards Lingga was reached without difficulty.

No ordinarily built vessel could have stood the ten severe bumps that were made on hard sand and in a heavy sea, the first while going at a speed of over 12 knots an hour, without being smashed up to pieces. If a plate had been started nothing could have saved the Zahora from sinking and filling in ten minutes, and most probably no one would have been saved, as there was too much sea on to lower the boats without their filling, and a strong ebb tide was runing. This nearly fatal accident was caused by the negligence of the man in charge in not taking proper precaution in calculating his distance to Burong Island, reducing his speed and keeping the lead going. So far as is yet known the vessel has received no injury.

## DEATH OF MR. E. E. BOWEN.

Countless Harrovians says the "Westminster Gazette" will learn with deep regret that the sudden death is announced of Mr. Edward Ernest Bowen (younger brother of the late Lord Bowen), the well-known senior assistant master at Harrow. He died while on a cycling tour with Professor Bryce in a remote part of France. He was born in 1836. He went from King's College, London, to Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1859 was appointed by Dr. Vaughan to a mastership at Harrow, and to the school he devoted his entire life. Mr. Bowen will be long remembered for his extraordinary gift as a teacher, his wonderful personal influence, and the impression made on all who came into contact with him by the singular fineness and purity of his charocter. His school songs are unique and are widely known.

The Glasgow Corporation is selling off 4,000 horses lately employed on the tramway and now displaced by electricity.

Mr. Dumayne, the newly-appointed Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, has arrived in Calcutta and taken over charge of his duties.

Mr. Kippen, a young surgeon of Ontario, attended an old lady who was too poor to pay. A few months later she became heiress to 78,000 dols., and, dying the other day, bequeathed it to the doctor, who had befriended her in her need.

The town of Concord Nebraska, has deliberately elected Mrs. Carrie Nation as its "boss." The mayor and the council, it is said, are pledged to pass no by-law, to spend no dollar, to appoint no agent without first consulting Mrs. Nation. As a first step, liquor has been absolutely prohibited.

## IN THE DAYS OF MY YOUTH.

### MAJOR SIR ANTHONY WELDON, BART.

(Concluded from page 4.)

I never knew there were so many madmen and cranks in the world till I became A.D.C. to a Commander-in-Chief. Some used to write raving letters, and the religious maniacs were the worst. I remember one man wrote to Lord Wolseley, and mentioning a certain page of "The Soldier's Pocketbook," in which Lord Wolseley mentions the influence of the moon on the weather, asked if he still adhered to that statement. As if such questions were all a Commander-in-Chief had to answer! We A.D.C.'s had to report to the Chief when any distinguished people, kings, ambassadors, presidents, etc., came to England and leave cards on them. I used to like when he went on tours of inspection, and I and other A.D.C's had to arrange his itinerary, and go with him.

I was A.D.C. in waiting the day news came to London of the Jameson Raid, and I shall never forget hearing of it from Lord Wolseley as we were driving back from a dinner with the Gunmakers' Company, and what he said to me. He then almost exactly foretold everything that has since occurred in South Africa, and I well remember his telling me the steps he considered ought to be taken to meet the case. Had they been taken, I doubt if we should have had the Boer War.

He has a curious faculty for divining how events will take place. I remember in 1898 we were out in the Salisbury manœuvres, and we were at breakfast one Sunday morning when the news came of Omdurman. Sir Evelyn Wood and he had a bet of sixpence as to the precise day when Omdurman would be taken, and Lord Wolseley won it. I was with him at Victoria when Kitchener returned, and and were almost carried off our legs. I think my most interesting experience as his A.D.C. was when I took part in the Jubilee procession. There was a great hush as the head of the procession turned in to St. Paul's. I was just in front of Lord Charles Beresford, who was riding as one of Her Majesty's A.D.C.'s and I could hear the crowd chaffing him, and him chaffing back with the best of them.

When the war was impending I asked Lord Wolseley for leave to go out to South Africa instead of hunting in Ireland. At that time they were not sending any officers of the auxiliary forces, so he could not send me out directly but he gave me leave to go at my own expense for six months, and recommended me specially to Sir Redvers Buller. So off to Africa I went.

I need not dwell much upon my first experiences of war. We have been done to death with them of late, so I will spare my readers a thousand times told tale.

One thing I will say: I was very proud of the Irish soldiers. They fought but never bragged.

And here a true story to finish up with. I know it is true, because the hero of it comes from my own place—Athy in Co. Kildare. A friend of mine in New Zealand was staying at a little up-country town. One day the Scotch and English and Irish papers came in. One man read an article in the "Dundee Advertiser" giving letters from Scotch soldiers—who had not actually been in battle and how they had all sworn on their swords how they would be avenged for their dead countrymen; and the Englishmen read letters from the C.I.V.'s saying what they were going to do. These were read and listened to with great interest. My friend drew out a copy of the "Carlow Nationalist, and being rather weary of all the boasting of what was going to be done he said: "Now, perhaps you would like to hear a letter from one of the Dublin Fusiliers, who has been through the whole show, Spion Kop and all.' They all jumped at it, so he read:

"Dear Mick.—War is a 'cod'. I'd much rather be at home binding for Keegan of the Moat. Anyway, I've saved twice as much money as I had when in India, and when I come home, plaze God, we'll have the divil's own drink in Athy.'" No one denies that the Scotch and the English are splendidly brave, but I sometimes think they know it. The Irishman, you see, took it all in the day's work. But then, I'm an Irishman myself, and proud of the fact.—Anthony Weldon in M.A.P.

## FRENCH REPUBLICANISM.

If there is any broad lesson to be learned from the success of M. Loubet's visit to Nice, it might be based on the text, not only of the President's speeches to the Gymnastic Societies and to the Mayor, but also on the manner of the speeches to which he had to reply. There was one note which underlay all the expressions of harmony and concord in the utterances of M. Cazalet, the President of the Gymnastic Societies Union, the Mayor of Nice, and M. Loubet himself. It was fidelity to the Constitution. It is possible that French men in the mass realise now, with a belief unlikely to be shaken by the machinations of revolutionists or militarists, that the Republic in its present form suits the needs and the character of the French people as no other form of Government could suit them? That, at all events, is the conclusion to which we are drawn by a study of Monday's proceedings. M. Cazalet, in thanking the President for his interest in the meeting of the Gymnastic Societies spoke of the love for the Fatherland and the obedience to the laws of the State inculcated in the youth of France before him. M. Cazot, speaking over the tomb of Gambetta, referred to that great Republican in terms of praise which evidently went to the heart of his hearers. M. Loubet began his speech to the Gymnastic Societies by pointing out the value of the Constitution to the enlightened and loyal Republican youth of the country. To the Mayor of Nice at the Casino banquet who had emphatically declared that the Republic was the fundamental charge of the rights of man and of the citizen, M. Loubert replied that he knew that the Nicois wished to maintain the Republic above party quarrels. "Reverence for the flag," "fidelity to the ideal of social justice and fraternity, which was the ideal of Republicans" these were the words which M. Loubert's hosts cheered most heartily. They would be cheered as heartily, we believe, at Marseilles, at Toulon, at any other town in the south of France. They show, surely, the increasing solidarity of the Republican idea in the minds of Frenchmen, a solidarity which lovers of international peace and security must heartily welcome. During the last thirty years France has gone through a period of stress and trial which our own country has not experienced since the days of Cromwell. Perhaps Englishmen do not sufficiently realise that a nation cannot settle quickly into a new order of things such as followed the horrors of 1870. In a national stream of feeling flowing in any direction, however surely, there must be undercurrents which now and then come to the surface, and backwaters which do not represent truly the motion of the whole. The feelings of Frenchmen have been tending for many years to the idea of a solid Republic, at peace with its neighbours. In that stream of feeling there appear now and then the backwaters of prejudice, of militarism, of hatred of ourselves, of revolution. There are not more than backwaters. Frenchmen as a whole desire what they have obtained—peace with the Republic.

There is a sidelight thrown by the Nice festivities on the expression of French national feeling in those journals which are taken by many Englishmen to represent faithfully the views of their neighbours across the Channel. Parisian journalism does not, as a fact, represent the views of France. If it is as true to say that France is Paris as it is to say that London is certainly not Great Britain then the reason of that is that the Press of France is as yet undeveloped. Parisian journalism, with the honourable exception of one or two newspapers does not express the views of French. gentlemen. Nor does it. as we believe, represent the real opinions of the Frenchmen who cheered M. Loubet at Nice. Unfortunately, the feeling of France as a whole, apart from the feeling of Parisian boulevardists, seldom makes itself heard. When it does, it is in the expressions of loyalty to the Republic—and as a consequence of desire to maintain peace—which greeted the speeches of the President.—"St. James's Gazette."

Lady Guendolen Cecil, who is accompanying the Prime Minister on the Riviera, has taken the place of the late Lady Salisbury at Hatfield. She is the second daughter of the Premier, and she and Lord Hugh Cecil, her youngest brother, are the only unmarried children of Lord Salisbury. Lady Guendolen, though it is upon her that the social side of Hatfield House practically devolves, has found time to interest herself in politics for her father's sake and has been a good friend of the Primrose League.

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## NELLY'S FORTUNE.

Nelly and George sat in their favourite chairs. Nelly chose hers because, seated therein, the lamp threw a becoming shade on her soft brown hair, and George his because therefrom he could get the best possible view of Nelly.

Sooner or later George intended to propose to Nelly, but he is quite certain discretion would have made it later, had not that "tide in the affairs of men" which we are cautioned to "take at the flood" led the conversation on that particular afternoon to palmistry, and thence to Nelly's fortune.

Of course they had long passed that stage in acquaintanceship when each conversation had to begin at the beginning and proceed by regular gradation from the general to the particular—from the weather to passing events, from passing events to books and plays, and from books and plays, by the most natural sequence, to likes and dislikes and their own absorbingly interesting selves. Now, when out of earshot of others, Nelly and George began to discuss their interesting selves without any preface.

It was characteristic of Nelly that she took advantage of a pause in the conversation, which had chiefly concerned itself with reminiscences of childhood, to turn abruptly to a wholly irrelevant subject.

"Do you believe in palmistry?" she asked, gazing with some concern at the palm of her hand.

George hardly liked to look too, because the sight of her dear little hand always made him want to kiss it so. He looked at his own instead.

"I should like to believe in it," he said.

"Why?" she asked.

"Because I have the most magnificent line of fate, and at least two legacies, clearly marked. When I am depressed I try to find consolation in gazing at my line of fate, and when I am feeling more than usually poor I gaze at the legacies; but on the whole my faith in palmistry is so small that it comforts me remarkably little."

"Well, I had my fortune told the other day," said Nelly thoughtfully, "and, do you know, I am inclined to think there may be something in it,"

"How much did the fortune-teller charge?

"Oh, it was for charity," Nelly explained; "ten-and-sixpence I think it was I had to pay."

"Then, if there are many people so extravagant as you, I should think there might be a good deal in it—quite a respectable addition to the funds of a charity."

Nelly gave a little apology for a laugh, and then went on gravely. Apparently it was a serious subject.

"She certainly told me some very strange things."

"Past or future?

"Both," she said meditatively. She leaned her head on her hand and looked at George absently, as if her thoughts were busy with the future.

It annoyed him to think that anyone should presume to know strange things about Nelly. Perhaps this unconscionable palmist even knew what her answer would be when he put the momentous question. It was disconcerting to think, even for an instant, that an adverse decision might be already woven in the web of fate.

"What did she tell you of your past?" he asked sceptically, desirous of throwing doubt on the wisdom of the half-guinea prophetess—"that you had had an illness in your childhood, I suppose; had travelled on the Continent; and other events equally remarkable."

Nelly shook her head. "Oh, no; she told me several things she could not possibly have guessed."

George began to have a presentiment that the palmist had told her whom she was going to marry, and that the description did not tally with his. He became quite uneasy.

"For one thing," Nelly went on, "she told me that I had been tempted to become a hospital nurse."

"But surely that isn't true?" He found it exceedingly difficult to fancy Nelly as a hard-working nurse in a hospital.

"Well, yes; at least, last winter I had serious thoughts of joining a St. John Ambulance Class."

George laughed.

"Oh, but that wasn't all, said Nelly, "she told me that I had a near relation who had lately been in great danger.

"And is that true!"

"Yes; I have a second cousin who was with the C. I. V.'s in South Africa."

Evidently Nelly was determined to think she had had her money's worth.

"Then, of course, she told me my character."

"With equal success, I hope?" said George sarcastically.

"It wasn't all complimentary," said she judicially, "but I think it was fairly true—all except one thing——" Nelly paused. "I am not sure that I ought to tell you."

"Oh, yes," he said, "do."

"Well, she said I was"—Nelly blushed "she said I was inclined to be a flirt."

"Every woman who is worth anything is," said George gallantly.

Nelly looked disappointed. "You think it is true, then?"

"Oh, no," he said hastily, "not a bit."

Nelly smiled. "But you said every woman who was worth anything was."

George realised the dilemma. "I am perfectly certain that you are exactly what you ought to be."

Once more Nelly's eyes scanned the palm of her hand.

"She told me I was to be in a carriage accident," she said solemnly.

George expostulated. "There now, that's the worst of this sort of thing. Now, I suppose, you will be nervous every time you go for a drive, and, of course, some day or other an accident will happen."

"Oh, but it is to be a most romantic accident. I am to be thrown out of the carriage at a lodge gate, picked up, carried to the house, and—well, you can guess the rest."

"Duke at least, I suppose!"

"No, that's the worst of it; the hero of the incident is a trifle prosaic."

"Stockbroker!"

Nelly nodded. "Business of some kind."

Now George happened to be at the Bar. His presentiment was right. That terrible palmist was his evil genius. He wished very much he could have bribed her beforehand to give his description as that of Nelly's future husband. If Nelly refused him, he made up his mind to devote his life to unmerciful prosecution of all fortunetellers.

"You don't seriously believe all this do you!" he asked nervously.

Nelly deliberated a moment. "I'm not sure; this same palmist has told two or three of my friends the most astonishing things, that have come perfectly true."

The influence of the guileful sibyl would have to be counteracted at any cost.

"I studied palmistry myself at one time," said George carelessly, as if the science of hand-reading were part of most young men's education. The statement was not quite accurate, but in the circumstances he felt it was justified.

"Oh, did you?" she said eagerly. "Then perhaps you can tell me what this line means?"

She held out her pretty little hand to him.

George's discretion failed him. He had a sudden inspiration.

Something in his manner made Nelly suspiicous.

"You really do know something about it, I suppose?" she asked doubtfully.

"I'll tell you what I will do," he said.

Nelly hesitated and drew back her hand. George braced himself to meet a rebuff, but luckily there was no occasion.

"I'll tell you what I will do," he said, looking at her very earnestly. "if you will give me your hand, I will tell you whom you will marry, beyond all possible question."—C. R. Colvile in the "Westminster."

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## HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Only twelve peers have married actresses. Three of the twelve involved, namely, the Dukedom of Bolton, the Earldom of Peterborough, and the Barony of Gardner are either extinct or Dormant. Only six of the twelve play-actresses who married peers had issue or are represented to-day. Only three of the twelve are represented to-day by peers who bear (or will bear) the names of their husbands; but owing to the marriages of daughters these twleve actresses are represented in a direct line in the House of Lords by seven peers.—"The Sphere."

Everyone more or less is probably interested in drugs, and a lady writer in "Good Words" for April has much to tell about them. "They come," she says, "from the East, bearing in strange package and covering tokens of Oriental mystery and romance. They come from primæval forests of the West from icy polar seas, and from Southern realms of never-ending summer. They are distilled from the petels of fairest flowers, from twigs and leaves and bark and roots of giant trees and lowly shrubs, from poisonous herbs, from luscious fruits; and from vegetable and insect parasites, from animal products horrible to contemplate. From the uttermost parts of the earth come ships that bear the means by which we strive to lighten our pains and lenghten our days."

Emile Zola has been the subject of a singular experience, related in the literary column of a contemporary a short time ago. A young Viennese lady had obtained "Doctor Pascal" from a circulating library. Her father thought it unsuitable reading for a yonng girl, and forbade her to read it. However. his conscience was not quite at rest, and he wrote to Zola himself, asking for his advice, "to which the contending parties (father and daughter) would bow." To this curious request Zola made this reply; "I do not write for yonng ladies, and I do not think that every kind of reading is good for brains which are still in the process of development. You are perfectly right to guide the education and culture of your children as you think right, and they owe you obedience. When they grow older, and mix with the world, they will read what they please."

The manufactures of Italy have a wide range ranging from pastes and patent fule to accordions and rosaries. The British Consul's report on the trade of the province of Ancona says that electricity used in the flour mills, and silk-spinning and oil mills, but for the making of macaroni and pastes, and in the tanneries and tobacco factories hydraulic power as well as steam, is largely utilised, as it is all over this country. At Loreto, an establishment for the manufacture of rosaries occupies 35 female adults for an average of 250 days a year. The annual production amounts to 35,000 dozen rosaries, which are disposed of at Loreto and other places in Italy. At Castelfidado and Loreto 160 hands are employed in three establishments for the manufacture of accordions, which are largely exported to the United States of America.

A grave charge is preferred against the fishermen of Dieppe, Boulogne, and Gravelines in the recently-issued report of the Society for the Protection of Birds. As most naturalists are aware, the great skua is in danger of extermination, and its only known nesting-place is now in Foula, a mountainous islet off the west coast of Shetland. The charge against these fishermen is that they are in the habit of catching this rare species off gull with hooks, and using it as bait. The islanders themselves, although ardent fowlers, always respect the great skua and its eggs, even during those periods of famine through which they so often pass. It is some satisfaction to know that, through the agency of the society, steps will be taken this season to have the breeding ground systematically watched. Foula says the "Daily Graphic") was the isst babit at of the now extinct great auk, whose eggs now fetch as much as 100 guineas apiece.

A correspondent of the "Curch Family Newspaper" furnishes an account of the Hon. Walter Rothschild's Museum and Zoo at Tring, in Herford in the form of an interview with Dr. Ernst Hartert, the director and curator, who said the museum grew up in a very curious way. Mr. Walter Rothschild, when a boy, was rather delicate, and was ordered to play about in the open air as much as possible. He passed his time in catching butterflies and moths and grew friendly with the feathered songsters that abounded in the well-wooded demensne of Tring Park. In short, he became an ardent naturalist. Gradually he got about him a collection of moths, and butterflies, add birds, and the collection assumed such large proportions that the question of suitably housing it became a pressing matter, more particularly when mammals came to be added. Butterflies and insects and birds' skins can be stowed away conveniently in drawers, but when it comes to exhibiting an elephant and a rhinoceros, lions and tigers, apes and whales, a considerable amount of room is required. So the Tring Park Zoological Museum came into existence, in whose spacious compartments were gathered many rare and unique specimens of animals—birds, breasts, and fishes—from all parts of the world, naturalists being specially engaged by Mr. Rothschild to seek out for him curious specimens of the animal world in remote corners of the globe.

This picture was painted for Mr. (afterwards Sir) Henry Tate. Mr. Fildes had thought over the subject for several years before he made a start, althugh eventnally it proved the quickest painted picture he fad ever done. Mr. Fildes travelled to many places, rom Devon to Inverness, to get thorougly acquainted with the character of the cottages and people. He made many sketches, and on his return to town had the room built up exactly to size at the end of his studio. Even the massive rafters shown in the picture were there. Any resemblance that people fine between the artist and his creation in this picture is, it may be stated, quite unintentional.

The Deanery of Salisbury is nominally worth £1,000 a year, but agricultural depression has reduced the income of the Chapter, and the Dean's stipend is now only £700 a year. There is a fine old house, with a charming garden and heavily-timbered grounds, which are bordered by the Avon. The Deanery is an ideal post for a learned divine who is blessed with adequate private means. It is rumoured that Dr. Fearon, who has just resigned the Head-mastership of Winchester College, will be invited to succeed Dean Boyle. At Oxford, however, it is generally believed that Dr. Fearon is to be the next Warden of New College.

At a meeting of the South Dublin Poor Law Guardians Mr. William Sheridan gave notice of his intention to move at the next meeting the advisability of urging upon his Majesty the desirability of transferring two-thirds of the Royal Irish Constabulary to the Colonies or to Chinese territory, as such action would be advantageous to the Empire and to Ireland by in the first instance, providing his Majesty's generals with a fully-trained and armed auxiliary force, and, in the next instance, relieving the ratepayers of a large annual impost which is at present spent on this force, whose duties might easily be performed by one-third of their number.

The Americans are making all the capital they can out of Aguinaldo, but the news of the offers of showmen and tradesmen who are anxious for his services should not be taken seriously. It is one of Uncle Sam's ways of advertising, which everybody in America understands quite well. Every candidate who is defeated for the Presidency receives an offer from some tradesman to manage his stores at an astounding salary, and the offer of fifty thousand pounds to the Government for a year of Aguinaldo's services is only a slight variant of an old game. Admiral Dewey, Lieutenant Hobson, and Mr. Bryan have received amazing offers in their time—all made with a view of newspaper paragraphs, and not one of them meant to be accepted.

The memory of Sir William Duguid Geddes, late successively Greek Professor and Principal and Vice Chancellor of the University of Aberdeen, whose great learning as a classical scholar and literary archæologist was widely acknowledged, is to be preserved by the dedication of a stained-glass window in the University Chapel at King's College. This appropriate gift has been offered by Lady Geddes on behalf of herself and the family of the late Principal, and has been cordially welcomed by the Sentus of the University.

Many of the ethnological objects which were exhibited in the Indian Section of the Paris Exhibition have, I am informed, been presented by the Indian Government to the British Museum. Several have been received at Bloomsbury, including some very finely woven dresses of Indian tribes and two cleverly executed models of natives of Burmah.

The advocates of the all-British Pacific cable are considerably perturbed over the recent law, promulgated by the President to the United States Navy, concerning the cutting of cables. According to this any Power at war with Great Britain is at liberty to cut the all-British cable along the whole stretch of 8,000 miles; but if the cable were diverted so as to go by the direct shipping route to Honolu it is held that it could only be cut within three miles of the British coast-line. A good deal is likely to be heard of this point should Mr. Chamberlain bring the contract for an all-British cable before Parliament. At present the Government Departmental Committee is hard at work collecting evidence, and will be sitting on Tuesday throughout April and May.

The beautiful *Cottage orne*. at Northrepps, near Cromer, for many years the residence of Miss Gurney the well-known philanthropist, close to "Poppyland," and such a landmark for visitors in that district, narrowly escaped being wrecked on Monday. A terrific thunderstorm passed over from Cromer, and the lightning struck a large Silver-fir 125 feet high and completely shattered the tree, hurling large portions on to the cottage forty yards away, damaging the porch and breaking the windows. Many other trees were damaged.

## PURELY PERSONAL.

IN an exceedingly interesting article on "Home Life at Sandringham," in the April number of "The Lady's Magazine," Miss Mary Spencer Warren gives some charming glimpses of Queen Alexandra in the daily routine of life at her favourite residence:

"Breakfast was usually served at Sandringham at nine o'clock, and after that the Royal hostess would often send for one or two of the lady guests to chat with her in her boudoir, or possibly would invite all of them to accompany her on her morning visit to the kennels, the avairy, the poultry pens, or, may be, her own stables. In the latter would be found, amongst others, a beautiful team of Hungarian ponies, for Her Majesty is a skilful whip, driving four-in-hand or tandem; she is also a graceful rider, although not seen so much on horseback durnig the last few years. Sundry lumps of sugar found their way from the pockets of the Princess to the horses' mouths; indeed, they always turned their pretty heads for it, well knowing that they would not be disappointed.

Visitors who stayed over the Sunday would accompany the Royal family to the little church within the park. There is a narrow footpath from the house, which leads directly to the lych gate, and, as a general rule, the whole of the party walked that way to the church, only very occasionally carriages being ordered out to convey the Princesses round the carriage drive. Sunday is a day of rest at Sandringham, and no unnecessary work of any description is ever allowed. Only under very exceptional circumstances does a train run into the Royal Station, and the attendance at church is rigorously punctual every Sunday morning.

"Dinner," adds Miss Spencer Warren" was at half-past seven, the guests, after assembling in one of the drawing-rooms, proceeding to the dining-room in the usual manner, and with all absence of the state which the general public would conclude was manifest. The handsome apartment in which the dinner was served has some very beautiful Spanish tapestry on its walls, a magnificent collection of plate on the buffets, and always flowers in abundance. Her Majesty Queen-Alexandra, as is well known, is a great lover of flowers and I may here say that her favourites are lillies of the valley. It is scarcely necessary to say that as host and hostess, the Prince and Princess of Wales were extremely affable with their guests all of whom were very soon placed at their ease, and the conversation round the oval table was bright and animated.

"Her Majesty is a brilliant pianist, inheriting the gift from her mother, with whom she often played duets; and one of her chief delights has been to listen to good orchestral music. There was always plenty of music after dinner at Sandringham, more especially fine when such skilful artistes as Signor Tosti, and the late Sir Arthur Sullivan were present. Sometimes, too, there was a carpet dance or *tableaux vivants*, and, of course, billiard-rooms and smoking-rooms for the gentlemen. In the summer the conservatories and terraces, with the beautiful gardens beyond, were much in request."

Mrs. Hugh Frazer, whose novel "A Little Grey Sheep," has attracted so much attention, is a sister of Marion Crawford. Born and brought up in Rome, she married young, and accompanied her husband, who was in the diplomatic service, in all his wanderings and sojourns in China, South America, and Japan. It was her letters to her mother from Japan that eventually became that delightful book "A Diplomatist's Wife." Whilst always amusing herself by writing, Mrs. Fraser never wrote for publication till '94, when she found herself a widow with two sons to start in life; one of her sons, by-the-way, has lately been fighting at the front, and, despite two wounds, is still doing so. Before the "Diplomatist's Wife" brought her into prominence, Mrs. Fraser had tempted fortune with "A Child's Story," "The Brown Ambassador," and "Palladia," the latter a novel of such exuberant imagination that one critic complained bitterly of having to follow the threads of seven different and complete stories?

Mrs. Fraser is a woman whose buoyant nature and incorrigible love of humour should keep her young for ever. Tall and slight, with the easy grace of the well-bred woman of the world, she was once neatly described by a foreign royalty as "la distinction meme." It is impossible to be any time in her society without feeling that you are in a good temper with yourself and all the world. Her hair, turned prematurely a soft golden grey, retains all its original lustre; her face is wonderfully mobile, with a bright, clear complexion and delicate aquiline features; her eyes are of a beautiful, ever varying blue, and the whole play of her features is so rapid that it is hard to tell whether she is laughing at or with you—whether she is really grave or gay. She is essentially a woman of magnificent vitality and vivid imagination, with a keen love for animals and nature. Like her brother, she is passionately fond of the blue water, and says she knows just how the reindeer feel when they turn their heads to the sea, and must reach it or die.

A bright young volunteer who has just gone to South Africa as a member of the Marquis of Tullibardine's Horse, is Mr. Ernest Mitchell, youngest brother of Madame Melba. Mr. Michell, a fair, slight youth with face still innocent of beard or moustache, was originally intended for squatting pursuits on one of his wealthy father's many stations, but he showed a strong disinclination for a pastoral life and came to Europe for musical study. The possessor of a fine tenor voice, it at one time seemed probable that he would some day sing "Romeo" to the "Juliet" of his distinguished sister. Then the scene changed, and for some years he studied composition and theory in Berlin, with Joachim as his chief adviser. A later term found him faithless to these branches of musical art, and then he travelled far and wide in the train of Madame Melba. Now he has responded to another call in which those who know the modest Ernest feel sure that he will distinguish himself.

That aged artist, Mr. Sidney Cooper, R.A., had many tales to tell, in late years, of the struggles of his early days. He used to describe how, at the age of nine, he earned his first shilling from a stranger who found him drawing the bell tower of the cathedral church of Canterbury on a slate, as his mother was too poor to afford him pence for paper and pencil. Mr. Cooper pointed out long ago the little shop at Canterbury where he spent this shilling in drawing materials. He was quite upset when the shop disappeared to make wey for modern buildings. But it was long before he could afford to give up his slate, for the passion for constant drawing grew strong upon him in all his leisure time. On half holidays he often wandered away into the fields, slate and pencil in hand, to sketch cottages, farms, haystacks, hedgerows, and trees. But, strange to say, at that time he drew neither cattle nor sheep, the animals for which his brush was to be so famous in his long life of well nigh a hundred years.

As a youngster he made a precarious living by coach-painting and occasional scene-painting, but when he was twenty he had the good fortune, on his first visit to London, to stroll into the British Museum, and was admitted as a student to draw from the antique. Soon afterwards he was accepted as a student of the Royal Academy. It was not until 1831, after some stirring Continental experiences, that young Cooper tried his hand on animal painting. Walking one day through Regent's Park, at a time when it was all cut up into enclosures, occupied by hundreds of cows and sheep belonging to various milkmen and butchers, the idea suddenly seized him of drawing these animals and studying them in their ever-varying positions. For months he followed this new pursuit with enthusiasm, and at last finished a small picture in oils of a cow and two sheep, which he sold for forty shillings. Then he became a regular visitor on Mondays to Smithfield Market to make studies, and in due course acquired the facile power of cattle and sheep painting which never deserted him—as those are aware who saw his pictures in last year's Academy, painted in his ninety-seventh year.

In 1840, Mr. Sidney Cooper first exhibited at the Royal Academy. In 1845 he was elected an Associate, but it was not until 1867 that he became an Academician. For sixty years the walls of the Academy have been graced by the paintings of this homely and essentially English artist. Mr. Cooper was not easily roused by the cheap contempt which a certain class of critics lavished on his work. An eminent R.A. recently spoke, however, of one occasion when Mr. Cooper took a polite revenge on one of his assailants. It is very unusual for artists to be present on "Press Day" but on this occasion Sidney Cooper hurried to one of the galleries for some special purpose when the critics were at work, and found two standing before a picture of his. At that moment the younger of the two exclaimed: Any machine could turn out sheep like that! Mr. Cooper put his hand in his pocket, produced his card, and handing it to the newspaper man said, with gravity: If you will kindly send that machine to this address when completed, I'll send you a cheque for £1,000 to the institute for decayed journalists?

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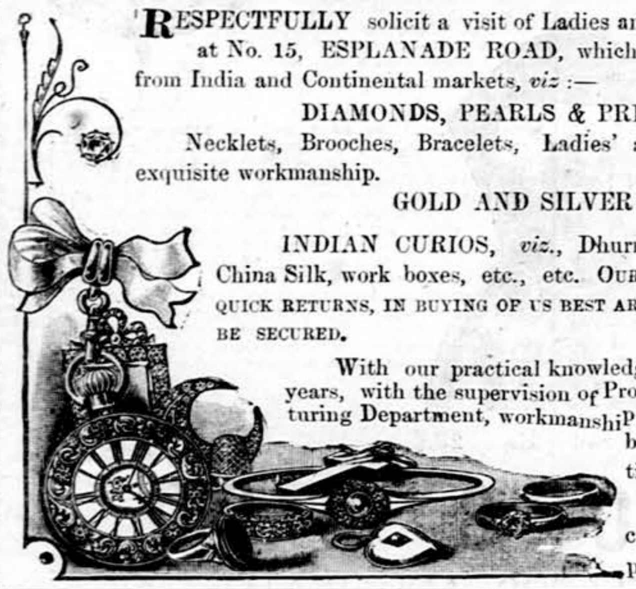

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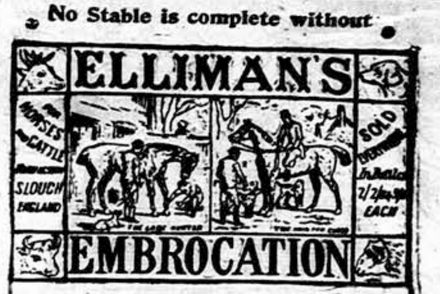

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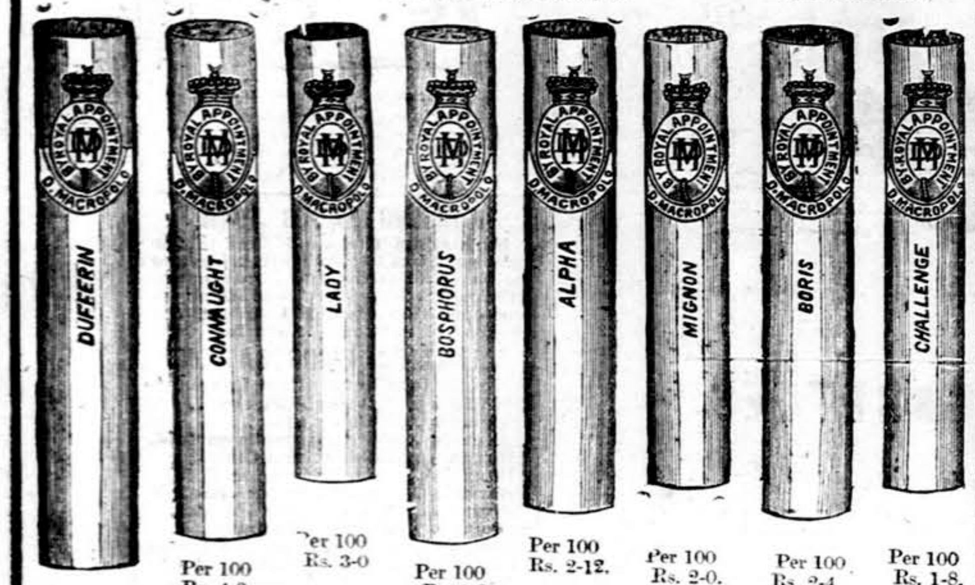

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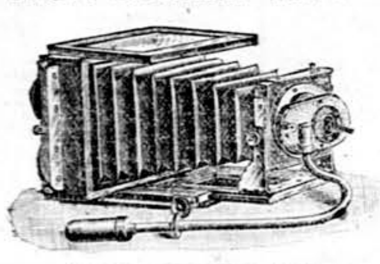

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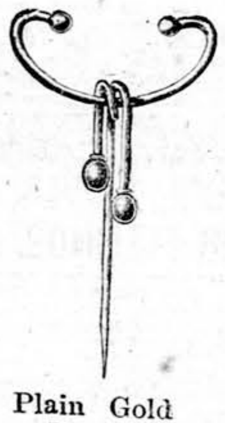

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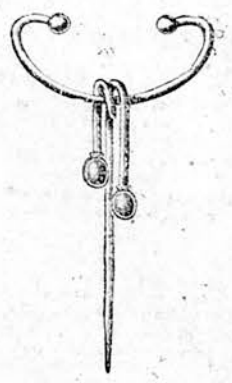

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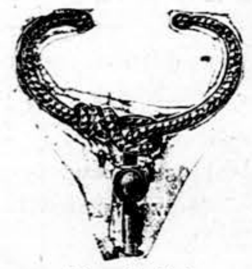

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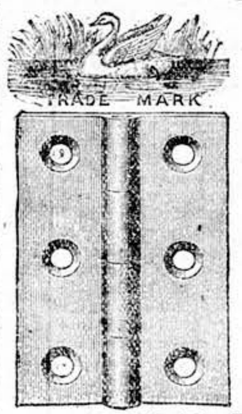

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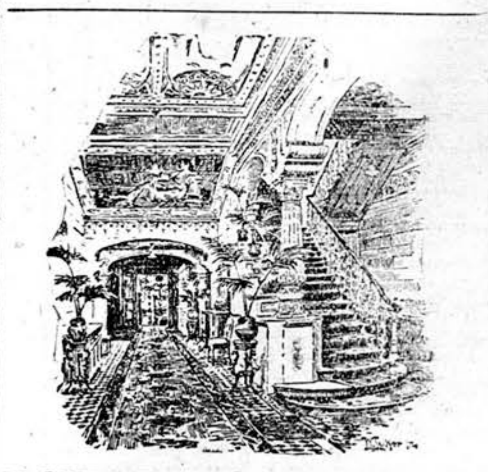

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